The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,613.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

ll Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
" Carwar	18	" Coconada	31
" Narrakal	20		Sept.
" Tuticorin	21	" Vizagapatam	1
" Colombo	22	" Bimlipatam	1
" Galle	23	" Gopalpore	2
" Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 10th August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 8th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ——	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		10	
Messina	45	33		12	
Naples	47	34		13	
Leghorn	50	35		15	
Genoa	50	35		15	
Marseilles	53	36		15-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATIC ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNE, FLORENCE, TUNIS, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mount Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :
First Class..................£13 | Second Class..................£9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.
REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIPPER SHIP RED JACKET, for Calcutta, will sail on or before the 20th of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street, or Captain YOUNG on board the ship.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (NINTH) at the RATE of Rs. (125) ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIFE per SHARE, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be PAID on and after the 15th August (to the Registered Shareholders on the 30th July last), at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas & Co., Agents, No. 23, Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

BLANK BOOKS.

IVORY TABLETS WITH CLASP AND PENCIL.
No. 1 Rs. 3-8. No. 2 Rs. 4-8. No. 3 Rs. 5-8.

METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

Harwood's best quality French morocco, with clasp and pocket—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
4½ by 2½ inches	1	4	6 by 3½ inches	1	12
4½ by 3 "	1	6	7 by 3¾ "	2	4
4½ by 3¾ "	1	8	7¼ by 4½ "	2	8

Ditto ditto with elastic bands, limp morocco covers, and rounded corners :

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
3½ by 2½ inches	1	4	5¼ by 3¼ inches	1	12
3¾ by 3 "	1	6	6 by 3¾ "	2	0
5 by 3 "	1	8	6½ by 4 "	2	4

Ditto ditto with Dubber's Patent Spring fastening, a most ingenious, simple contrivance, effectually obviating all objections to the metal clasp, and elastic band.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
No. 1	4 by 2½ inches Morocco	1	6	Russia	2	8
No. 2	5 by 2¾ "	1	8	"	3	8
No. 3	5½ by 3¼ "	1	12	"	4	0

PETTY CASH AND MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

Good paper, ruled plain or for accounts, 8vo., 4to, and foolscap, one to two quires .... 8 as. to 3 0

ROUGH OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Half-bound Roan, with marbled sides, containing good azure laid paper.

			Rs.	a.				Rs.	a.
2 quire 4to (9½ by 8)			2	8	Foolscap (13 by 8½ in)			3	8
3	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto		4	8
4	ditto	ditto	3	8	ditto	ditto		5	8

STRONG OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Half-bound rough Calf, cloth sides, extra strong, containing superior azure laid paper.

4 quire Demi (15 by 10 in.) plain ruled	10	8
5 ditto ditto cash ruled	14	0

LEDGERS AS ABOVE WITH INDEX, FOLIOED AND LABELLED.

Demi 5 quire (15 by 10 in)	16	0
Medium 6 do. (17 by 11 in)	24	0
Royal 6 do. (19 by 12 in)	30	0

POCKET LEDGERS INDEXED.

Full-bound Roan, with tuck and pocket...No. 1, Rs. 2; No. 2, 3 0

Private Cash Books, Ledgers, and Manuscript Books with improved spring locks—

Cash and Manuscript Books, Octavo	4	12
Ditto Ditto Quarto	6	12
Ledgers Octavo	5	12
Ditto Quarto	7	12

SHIPS' BOOKS.

Log Books. Cargo Books. Seaman's Wages Books.

MANUSCRIPT MUSIC BOOKS.—

Half quire, with plain cloth cover	Rs. 1	8
Do. with cloth cover, lettered and gilt edged	2	8
One quire with stiff cloth cover, tooled and lettered	3	8
MUSIC PAPER, per quire, Rs. 1-8 ; per ream	26	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the COMITY of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of GENOA.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

THE LASTEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

Newspapers, direct to addresses through the post.

CHEAP READING.

THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.

Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR WORKS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound.

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day.

Admirably adapted for travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a few cases of TOYS. Value £22 each.

5, Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Boree Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of ALFRED THOMAS, deceased, and in a cause, WILLES against THOMAS, the Creditors of Alfred Thomas, late of 22 Blomfield Street, Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, a Retired Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of June 1864, are on or before the 1st day of November 1870 to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Frederick James Fuller, of the firm of Fuller and Saltwell, of Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, London, the Solicitors of the defendant, Angela Thomas, the administratrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at his Chambers, situated at No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Monday the 7th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock, at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 1st day of July 1870.

ROBERT W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

FULLER & SALTWELL,
Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN. English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,
J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in Jars containing 56 lbs. each.

J. NEUBERG.

AYAPANA. This invaluable Liquor is extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it most wonderfully effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. Price Rs. 30 per dozen.

A sample bottle supplied at Rs. 3 per bottle.

AyaPana yellow label in glass-stoppered bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

NOTICES.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive from the Liquidator an account of the winding up of the Bank in accordance with Section 155 of Act No. 10 of 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, 4th August 1870.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 30th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

BANK OF CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIVE, ANNAS TWELVE, per Share, WILL BE MADE on WEDNESDAY the 13th inst., and every ensuing Wednesday, up to and until Wednesday the 31st August 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their original Allotment Letters and Banker's Receipts two days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Promoters, Bank of China.

No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd July 1870.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-9 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pies Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads :—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. De Lisle Foras Road from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Under the Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, I hereby notify, that an ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on MONDAY, the 15th day of August next, at 3 P.M., and that after which the Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of submitting the following Resolutions :—

1st. To wind up the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators to make such a Call on the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), as will enable him or them to pay off all the existing debts of that Company, and as will leave in his or their hands cash sufficient to meet any contingent or doubtful debts that may arise against the Company.

4th. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects and good-will of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) to the Port Canning Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfers and sale 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up in such last mentioned Company, the said Port Canning Land Company (Limited) undertaking to carry out and perform all the existing contracts and agreements of the said Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited.)

5th. To confer upon the Liquidator or Liquidators all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

And for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. A. SHEPPARD, Officiating Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.........................Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.............................East Street.
CALCUTTA.......................Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit.		Cash.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

Credit.		Cash.
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
" 4 "	Pints.
" 12 "	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur : to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT and PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22 ; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	"
Ditto three Stars	29	"
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	"
Ditto two Stars	24	"
Ditto three Stars	29	"
Lelegard's Champagne	30	"
Stewart's Portwine	20	"
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	"
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17	per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32	per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	" 34	per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	" 28	per 1 doz. quarts
Do.	" 30	per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS :—		
Laubenheimer	" 15	per doz.
Liebfraumilch	" 20	"
Marcobrunner	" 24	"
Rüdesheimer	" 24	"
Johannisberger	" 30	"
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	" 36	"
Do. do. Blue capsule	" 45	"
CLARETS :—		
St. Estéphe Médoc	" 9	"
St. Emilion	" 10	"
Chateau Bellevue	" 14	"
Chateau de Frands	" 16	"
Vray Canon	" 18	"
Chateau Larose	" 22	"
Chateau Margaux, 1865	" 24	"
BRANDY :—		
H. C. Balaresque	" 22	per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	" 24	"
Blanchy Frères	" 28	"
ITALIAN WINES —		
Sicilian Claret	" 7	per doz.
" Sherry (Marsala)	" 12	"
Vino Monferrato	" 8	"
Moscata	" 14	"
Barbera	" 14	"
Tokai	" 14	"
Nebiolo	" 14	"
Barolo	" 14	"
BEER :—		
Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs.	" 7½	"
OLIVE OIL :—		
Genuine Italian	" 8	"

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	25 0	14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	22 0	12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	22 0	12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	18 8	10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	17 0	10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	26 0	...
Macon, ditto	21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	"	32 0	17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do.	"	27 0	14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	25	...
Hock, " Johannisberger	42	22 0
" " Marcobrunner	34	...
" " Forster Traminer	34	...
" " Rudesheimer	26	14 0
" " Hocheimer	23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 35
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	22
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	28
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	21
" " Scotch	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	21

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (Bouneviàlle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	"	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bouneviàlle and Sibille. Dinner Wine)	"	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars * * *	"	29 0	...
Do 2 do * *	"	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	"	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	"	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	"	5 8	4 0
T NNENT'S BEER	"	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	"	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	"	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	"	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	"	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	"	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	"	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	"	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	"	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	"	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	"	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	"	19	...
Do. Old	"	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	" 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	" 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder.............................12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)..............................12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for Cash.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS.

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue ; except Gold Articles, Hall Marked Silver Ware, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, and Ice-making Machines, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure of submitting the following List of Articles, which they are offering at Discount Prices. Full particulars are to be found in their Catalogues which may be had on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

DESKS, WRITING SETS, AND WORK BOXES.

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,
SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED.

CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.

STATIONERY.

INKSTANDS,
FOR OFFICE AND TRAVELLING USE, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s CELEBRATED
WRITING AND COPYING INKS.

STEEL AND QUILL PENS,
BY MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

COPYING PRESSES.

MISCELLANIES
FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

GOLD, SILVER & IVORY PENCIL CASES.

ALBUMS
OF ALL SIZES.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES.

MATERIALS FOR ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVER WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.

CARRE'S
ICE MAKING MACHINES.

TABLE LAMPS,
ARGAND AND ARGYLE.]

TENT LAMPS.

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

MINIFLUTES.

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

ORCHESTRINAS.

FLUTINAS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONCERTINA

FIANOFORTE STOOLS.
&c. &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Colabas and Mazagons opened dull; there were a few transactions in these shares at Rs. 1,415 and 910, but they rose again in the afternoon and closed at Rs. 1,430 and Rs. 940.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	560
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	125
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
45,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	115
61,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,430
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,850	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	875
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	300
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 0	48.10.2	do.	Do. New	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

CALCUTTA.—2ND AUGUST 1870.

The prices of Government Securities were again lower. Transactions reported at the following rates:—

4 per cents at Rs. 96, 95-14, 95-12 and closed at Rs. 95-14 to 96, or 4 to 4-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-2 and 105. 5½ per cents at Rs. 112-2 and 112.

15 years' debentures, a small amount, at Rs. 109-10.

In shares, the sales and purchases were:—

A few Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,375 and 1 for 1,380.

National Bank shares, a good quantity, to several parties, at Rs. 126½ and 127.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th July, 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	61,033	12	10
Merchandize	55,229	0	5
Electric Telegraph	765	6	0
Earth Trains	1,421	4	0
Total Rs.	1,18,449	7	3
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles Total Rs.	1,83,567	11	8
Decrease	65,118	4	5

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 6.

Poole, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad (Sind).

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette,* Aug. 3.)

Mr. John James Sheet Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to officiate, until further orders, as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. George Smeaton, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, to have charge of the District of Howrah, pending the arrival of Mr. W. E. Ward.

Mr. Charles Fortescue Worsley to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Mr. Charles Edward Lance, officiating Commissioner of Rajshahye, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough from Bombay.

Mr. William George Deare, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nurail, for two months, from any date in August next.

Mr. William Benson Maxwell to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Arthur Blair, or until further orders.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred temporarily to Hazareebaugh.

Dr. D. Kearney of Her Majesty's 41st Madras Native Infantry, to officiate temporarily as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. F. V. B. Webber, Medical Officer of Dinagepore, for three months.

Mr. Arthur Blair, District Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree, for three months, from the 12th proximo.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kassi Chunder Dutt, Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Division, Calcutta, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces,* Aug. 3.)

Mr. James Robert Reid, Settlement Officer, Azimgurh, privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st July 1870.

Mr. Charles William Paxton Watts, Joint Magistrate of Muttra, one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th September next.

Mr. William Thomas Martin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Henry Middleton Rogers, Assistant Settlement Officer, Meerut, one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from 12th April last.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore during the absence on deputation of Mr. William Charles Turner, or until further orders.

Mr. Philip James White, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, during the absence of Mr. George Lukis Lang, or until further orders.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Norgate, Cantonment Magistrate, Syalkote, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same, as a special case.

Major J. B. Saunders is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Syalkote, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Norgate.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mianwali Sub-Division of the Bunnoo District, is invested with powers under Section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to hear appeals from the Subordinate Magistrate of that Sub-Division.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Annie Fleming	McPherson	Greenock, April 19.
	Fleetwood	Bogle	Glasgow, May 3.
	Dumont Durville	Broyer	Zanzibar, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Euphrates (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
7	Mula (s)	Coates	Persian Gulf.
	Mountain Laurel	Ellbeck	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship City of Richmond, Starkie, to Liverpool.

Ship Asiatic, Andrew, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Ship City of Canton, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Evangeline	Ferguson	Liverpool, April 28.
4	Walter Bain	....	London.
	Knight Commander	....	London.
	Tonna	....	London.
	Centurion	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
2	Star of Erin	....	....
	Bolton Abbey	....	....
3	Madras (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
1	Woolwerin	....	Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
1	Charmian	....	Mauritius.

Passenger sailed per barque Charmian—Mr J Delmar, Mr J G Baines, Mr R McClaughlan, Mr J Lawry, Mr J Sullivan, Mr J Cavana, Mr V Castello, Mr E Smith, and 200 adults.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

PASSENGERS by the ITALIAN STEAMER INDIA are requested to CALL at our Office BEFORE NOON to ascertain the hour of departure, which will take place TO-DAY.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 8th August 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MACKENZIE—CULLINGTON—August 4th, at London, John T. Mackenzie, Esq., M.B., Surgeon Bombay Army, to Mary, second daughter of Daniel Cullington, Esq., of 6 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEWITT—August 5th, at Mazagon, the wife of John Hewitt, Esq., of a son.

TUBACK—August 7th, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the wife of M. P. Tuback, Esq. (senior), of a son.

DEATHS.

AVRON—August 6th, Percy Wynford Reginald, youngest son of Henry and Euphemia Avron, aged 1 year 1 month and 6 days.

FFORDE—August 3rd, at Surat, Ada Mildred, only daughter of A. Brownlow Fforde, Esq., aged six months and three days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHTON—August 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Captain Bryan W. Broughton, Adjutant, 35th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

GILES—July 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. F. A. Giles, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LEITNER—July 30th, at Lahore, the wife of Dr. G. W. Leitner, of a son.

TAPP—July 31st, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. Tapp, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARCOURT—August 2nd, at Delhi, Mildred Alice, the infant daughter of Captain P. Harcourt, Royal Artillery.

RYVES—July 30th, at Shahjehanpore, Robert Colebrooke, son of T. J. Ryves, Esq., Superintendent of Police, aged 9 months and 17 days.

HAY—August 1st, at Lucknow, Alison Laura, child of Mr. and Mrs. David Hay, aged 1 year and 15 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

THE capture of Wissemburg, and of course, the so-called lines, as far as the outworks of Lauterbourg, by the Germans, comes to us as an isolated fact, like the French occupation of Saarbruck. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate the value of that successful attack on the French position. But we may give some information regarding the position itself. The valley of the Rhine, at this place, is about fifteen miles wide. The walled town of Wissemburg stands at the western extremity about two miles from the chain of the Vosges mountains; and Lauterburg, a regular fortress, stands at the eastern end on the Rhine; both on the right, or French bank of the Lauter. The old "lines" extended between these towns. On the French side between the lines and the river, the country is bare of trees, but on the German side there is a great stretch of woodland. One of the roads from Strasburg to Landau passes through Wissemburg, the other through Lauterburg leads down the Rhine bank. By seizing Wissemburg the Germans also obtained possession of the French end of the road leading by Pirmasens upon Deux Ponts, and of course the corps of the Crown Prince, on the extreme left of the German line, thus came into direct communication, through the valleys of this hilly region, with whatever German force there was about Deux Ponts and Bexbach. We may, therefore, infer that the German line on Friday or Saturday lay between these points; the right about Bexbach, the left at Wissemburg. It should be remarked that the defeated French instead of retiring along the Strasbourgh road, fell back into the hills, the Col du Pigeonnier being a pass that leads to Bitche on the west slope of the Vosges. It is stated that Marshal MacMahon was concentrating his army corps in a strong position towards the scene of action. *If* so—it is odd that such an important fact should be published—he commands the French right and must have Strasburg for his base; consequently his strong position would be on the road from that fortress. There are several, notably one behind the Seltzbach and another in the Forest of Haguenau; both however liable to be turned by superior forces. In London an action along the frontier seems to have been anticipated, and, of course, with such large armies near together, it was most probable; but the stress of the contest would lie at the extremities, because the intervening space is not on either of the great lines of operation. Nevertheless Pirmasens is an important point, and if there is a general advance of the French columns, assuming that they seize the initiative, there will be a fight at that central post which commands the junction of the roads from Wissemberg and Landau, by Anweiler, upon Deux Ponts. The public will not fail to remark that it is the *South* German Army which has won the first success on the German side, an important political as well as military fact; political because it will delight the South Germans, military because theirs are considered inferior troops and victory will give them confidence.

THE letter containing the views of the Government of Bombay about native marriages is calculated to excite two different sensations. The conservative wisdom of the Bombay Government is strongly contrasted with the tentative boldness displayed at Simla. We gather that a few Brahmoes of indistinct religious opinions asked for some redress from the law current in Bengal which requires the solemnization of a religious ritual to make a marriage valid. They object to the worship of what they call idol gods and spirits, and wish to substitute in the ceremony a reference to their own mental conception of the Deity. The Government of India seem to have desired to respect such conscientious scruples and to remove the antiquated religious incubus which insisted on bride and bridegroom doing puja to the Fire God Agni, and other inadequate representations of the unseen divinity. So far legislative action would have been unobjectionable, and no one would have found fault with Mr. Maine's principle of confining the relief to the sect demanding it.

Instead of doing so Mr. Maine introduced a Bill which not only overshot the wishes of the Brahmoes themselves, but struck at the marriage laws of Parsees, Mahommedans and Jews, as well as of all the other sects and nations besides Brahmoes included in the very vague term Hindoo. No notice was taken of the fact that the marriage law of the Parsees had been settled by statute only three or four years before. No attempt was made to single out the defects of the law of Moses which the Council proposed to abrogate. Nor do the Mussalman community appear to have been asked whether they wished for a new marriage code or not. A table of prohibited degrees was appended without much reference to the existing customs of any one class of the people. Although the highest legislative wisdom of the Law Lords and the antiquarian theology of the English Bishops were unable to settle in Parliament whether marriages with a deceased wife's sister were moral or the reverse, it was attempted in India to define in exact limits the degrees of relationship within which marriage should not take place. To show the difficulty of the subject we cannot do better than quote from the letter of the Under-Secretary of the Bombay Government—"His Excellency in Council looks upon the table of prohibited degrees of consanguinity as open to similar objection. It will be difficult to apprize the people of its meaning by translations, it will be still more difficult to make the numerous castes understand the reason of a law which interferes capriciously with their immemorial customs. I am to remark further that the Mahomedan law is specific enough on the subject of consanguinity and affinity, and that the Parsees are apparently well satisfied with the provisions of Act XV. of 1865, section 3, regarding these relations and the age of the parties which the Bill proposes to reduce. His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that no one table of consanguinity will suit classes with such diverse laws as Parsees, Hindoos, and Mussalmans." Further on it is remarked that the law should remain as it is, until an alteration of such widespread interest is discussed and desired by the people who may gain or lose by it. An apprehension is expressed which seems to be fully warranted by the memorials of castes, and the remarks of the native papers that the enormous changes proposed in the marriage laws are likely to be highly distasteful to, and unpopular among, the people.

We have already noticed that these changes are to be made at the suggestion of one sect alone which, however important it is destined to be, is numerically small now. It appears further that this sect is local and has very few disciples in this Presidency; and what is a very striking fact, the difficulty of the present laws which the Bill is to surmount is only felt in the Bengal Presidency. It is assumed by the framers of the Bill that a legal marriage must be celebrated with the solemnities laid down in the ancient text books of religious law, which seems in most parts of India to hold the same position in the *corpus juris* as the Roman law of Justinian held in the courts once presided over by ecclesiastics. Our readers may be aware that from an early time the civil and canon laws there administered were more and more controlled by the common law of England, till at length it became a legal maxim that where inconsistent provisions conflicted, the common law should prevail. The common law was founded on custom, and as ably pointed out by a writer in *Native Opinion,* it was but natural that the law should follow the custom instead of the custom of the English following the ancient dictates of Emperors and Popes of Rome. The same process appears from Mr. Jardine's letter to have taken place in India, thus indicating the general applicability of legal principles. Long ago some wise man of Maharastra, named Brihaspati, had seen the necessity of listening to the feelings and hereditary sentiments of the governed. He enjoined that all rules of each country, class or family that had been derived and preserved from ancient times should be taken judicial notice of: adding as a reason for recommending this conservative maxim to the sagacity of rulers, that "otherwise the subjects will rise in rebellion, discontent will be produced among the people, and the army and treasury will suffer injury." Though perhaps of particular use as a guide for financial ministers in these times of taxation, this cogent reasoning will always be worth our consideration as rulers. It seems to be exactly the same principle which induced the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1827, when the Statute law was codified, to give the usage of the country a priority over the religious laws of Manu, Moses, Mahomet, and Zoroaster. If these laws had been reverted to, the generally understood notions of rights would have been rudely shocked, whole castes would have been pronounced illegitimate, and every relation of family assailed. It is plain that in disputes about marriage too, the more delicate feelings of man and woman are likely to be injured by public enquiries; and there could be no higher testimony to the merit of the present law and the foresight of Mr. Elphinstone than the fact that hardly any such disputes arise, and the report books are singularly barren of decisions. The Government of India do not seem to have fully comprehended the basis of the law of these provinces, and the Draft Bill would apparently rudely disorganize it, and seems to meet the difficulties felt in the Bengal provinces alone. Of course a number of objections may be taken to the uncodified customary law of Bombay. It is admittedly various and vague. "Though so well understood and observed among the people that litigation is seldom resorted to, it would be a tedious and difficult task for a Court to decide upon evidence as to the validity of a doubtful marriage." It would doubtless be well to ascertain the rules and embody them in a code. Any tyro in legislation can see this. But the tyro would not at first see the immense labour involved. Nearly every caste has some rule of its own about ritual, consanguinity, age, intermarriage, and divorce. A Buldee Koombhar may marry a Telin and of course eat with her caste, an ordinary Ramoosee may do the same: but a Dhungur Kartik or a Kolee who eat with other castes of the same rank may not intermarry with them. A Chambhar or cobbler of the Desh has one rule: a Pardesi Chambhar has another. There is a very low caste called Kykarees or basket-makers, who, though much the same to outward appearance, have yet split up into two divisions, among whom there is no intermarriage. Marwaree, though in the Deccan spoken of as the name of one caste alone, is really a generic term: only such castes among them as are utham asul will eat or intermarry together. Some castes among Hindoos marry at any age: in others the girl must be within the age of puberty: others, compromise by marrying an elderly girl by the ceremony for widows. All classes have their own opinions about consanguinity just as much as Lord Houghton, Lord Westbury, and the Clergy. They quote the Dharma Shaster for authority as we do the Book of Leviticus; they approve deviations by drawing inferences or by upholding customs. Some think a guru or priest is a legal essential to the ceremony; others look on the whole affair as a consential contract valid without priestly interference. One caste looks on matrimony as an interminable status; another manages it as a contract with conditions, such as a definite term of years. One caste condones adultery with a castigation or a fine of so many donkeys; in others the frail female is pitched out forlorn, just as a seduced girl is abandoned in more civilized societies. The above variances in usages are only few examples out of many. The tyro would find the process of codifying them as difficult as that of writing a Gazetteer. The code would have to be translated into all the vernacular languages. It would have to be explained to the people. But who would explain it to those who cannot read? Why of course the Police and the Magistrates by punishing them for disobeying the law. The main question is, whether such a policy would be expedient, would be safe? Would the people of Scotland consent to the imposition of the marriage law of England? Would the English or the Americans consent to that of the Hindoos? We believe not in the present state of opinion. Let us remember that women are a difficult subject for legislators, and that especially in the East we cannot be too careful in interference with the public sentiment. If we must codify, let us begin with other contracts—tort, the law of evidence, inheritance, equity: all these are safer subjects than the relations of the sexes. Until the community are ready for a change, the warning of Brihaspati is the best advice which we can instance. It is a necessary corollary that in the present state of enlightenment, and for some time to come the working of the present marriage laws into a higher ethical system must be left to the gradual operations of the Courts. If we at once interfere by means of all sorts of regulations and registrations, people will begin to cohabit without marriage at all. There is something very ludicrous in the idea of two Wudders squatting together outside a Cutcherry, in order to pay a fee for a marriage license. It is equally amusing to suppose a Brinjaree making a solemn declaration of his dissent from Christianity and the other established religions. In Scotland, where religious metaphysics are highly thought of, such examples might be edifying in the eyes of the lasses. But Wudder and Brinjaree women have no such feelings, and would be offended if their lovers put so many delays between consent and consummation. No Wudder gentleman would go through these formalities when he can easily acquire the rights of a husband without them.

The Bombay Government do not approve of the requirement of the Bill that persons asking for a civil marriage shall make formal renunciation of all known religions. Such a declaration is not consonant with the present enlightened feeling which throughout the world is doing away with tests and subscriptions. These only prevent the honest expression of opinion, and although, as Mr. Maine says, the law ought to be atheistic, the propriety of making lads and young women subscribe to atheism on their wedding day is at least doubtful. People will be afraid to dissent in this open manner from the established superstitions. Government think a civil marriage should be sufficient in the eye of the law, and that the people themselves would add some modified religious rite which would soon be regarded as satisfactory by the caste. "From previous analogies," as the Under-Secretary somewhat pompously remarks, "it may be inferred that custom would ultimately recognize what orthodoxy once denounced."

In this most startling Draft Bill, another innovation is the attempt to meddle with the polygamous laws of India. The Bombay authorities do not much approve of this attempt of the Brahmoes against the apparently good working of the present system. "The Hindu law though sanctioning, can hardly be said to encourage polygamy, and the penury of many Mussalmans has a similar effect in preventing the practise being generally common. His Excellency in Council does not see the necessity of enacting so general a measure as the contemplated innovation at the instance of the small community of Brahmoes." The Governor and Council would trust to time and education for the reformation of morals where these are defective.

We think the future may be trusted to time, and we would not precipitate action but let public opinion ripen. We feel sure that the majority of the natives will be grateful to the Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald for the deep anxiety shewn for their interests and the desire to get their opinion expressed. Some of the enlightened will perhaps think that conservatism is only obstruction. They should reflect that in the present philosophical age the exact sanctions of marriage are much disputed, and a new generation may see new theories prevail. They cannot but pity the hardworking, ignorant multitude, each of whom in an unnumbered series of ages has only one appearance on the earthly scene. Our little life is rounded with a sleep, let us not then torment our waking days with ill-administered laws. Let us look over the hill-tops of time to the dawn of a brighter day when general enlightenment shall have removed the prejudices which now distort morality, and spontaneous opinion shall do what Statute law would vainly endeavour at present.

WE learn by a private letter that the Indian Railway Committee in Europe have gone to inspect the cheap narrow guage lines of Sweden and Norway.

THE Poona Boat Club, we learn, are drawing up their programme for this season's Regatta.

MAJOR-GENERAL PATON, late Quarter Master General (Bengal,) succeeds Major-General Travers, V.C., in the command of the Allahabad Division.

GENERAL H. W. BLAKE, it is said, will probably return early in 1871 to Burmah, to take command of the Pegu Division. General De Saumarez will be appointed to the command at Hyderabad.

LORD MAYO, remarks the "Friend of India,' has done a graceful act in appointing the brother of the late Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Lieutenant Wyllie of the 2nd Goorkhas, an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.

WE publish elsewhere a very remarkable letter from "The Times" on baby-farming. It is written by a lady, who, under the pretence of having occasion for them, visited the places advertised, and now narrates her curious experiences.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. TRAVERS, V.C., employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, is brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to Major-General C. Troup, C.B., whose tour of service will expire on the 12th of August.

THE sentence of the Court Martial held at Secundrabad some few months ago on Quarter Master Pickles of the 18th Hussars, has been reversed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and he has been permitted to retire upon his pension.

A SIMLA letter to the "Mofussilite" runs:—"It is said that a telegram has been received from London, ordering home ten regiments. The Viceroy won't go to Ootacamund next year, as he has taken 'Strawberry Hill' in Chota Simla, for 1871. Members of Council and some officers have also taken houses for next year." The first report is probably empty gup.

WE observe that the revised rules regarding the measures to be adopted on the outbreak of cholera amongst British troops have been published, in supersession of all former orders on the subject. These rules will shortly be republished in pamphlet form, together with the rules which relate to the disposal of camp equipage after use by small-pox patients.

THE "Bangalore Herald" hears that Colonel Dickson has retired or is about to from the 16th Lancers, and that Colonel White, at present in command, obtains the regiment. The same paper believes that the Royal Regiment, from Cannanore, together with the invalids and time-expired men in Bangalore, to proceed by the overland route this season, will be despatched by the steamer leaving Bombay on the 7th October.

THE "Pioneer" learns by telegram from Bengal of a hurricane which swept over, on the evening of Tuesday last, the Caragolah Ghât. The East India Railway Company's steamer Kasheejee, which plies between that place and Sahibgunge, and was at the time lying at the ghat, was driven from her moorings, and her captain, J. T. Harmstone, lost his life.

THE divorce suit of Captain Repton vs. Mrs. Repton and Mr. West was finally heard by the officiating Chief Justice at Allahabad on the 4th August. Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the petitioner, argued that facts were proved from which the adultery of the respondent might be inferred. He was stopped by the Court, the learned Judge being of opinion that the case was made out, and a decree *nisi* was accordingly granted.

IN the Calcutta papers, letters and editorials are appearing on the subject of augmenting the strength of the infantry Volunteers, and of raising a corps of cavalry. Colonel Walton, the present Commandant of the Volunteers, writes in support, so also does Major-General W. F. Nuthall, who writes specially about the cavalry. The troubled state of Europe and the possibility that troops in India may be ordered home has suggested the movement.

THE OPERA-CONCERT COMPANY.

WE are glad to hear that the project for an Opera-Concert Company, to which we alluded some days ago, has obtained the patronage of H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. With this encouragement and the support of an influential committee Signor Inzoli begins under very promising circumstances, and Bombay is to be congratulated on the prospect of having an excellent series of musical entertainments during the coming season.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY—A DISCOVERY.

WHEN the fire took place at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, it was believed that the whole of the copies of the frescoes from the Ajanta Buddhist caves had perished. About twenty-two of Major Gill's large and interesting copies certainly were in the palace, and no one seems to have dreamt but the whole series was there, until a few weeks ago when, a correspondent informs us, five of them were discovered among the military stores. They were the last sent home, and, like many other Indian matters, were neglected and forgotten: but in this case we forgive the negligence, as it has saved us some of these curious paintings.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, (NO DATE.)

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, in reply to Sir H. Verney, stated that the Actuary's report on the Bombay Military Fund showed a deficit. Any increase of pensions was impossible, but the existing rate would be continued.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

Passports have been re-established in France.

CONFIRMATION OF THE PRUSSIAN SUCCESS AT WISSEMBURG.

PARIS, 5TH AUGUST.

An official despatch, dated noon to-day, announces that a considerable Prussian force massed in the woods bordering Lauter, attacked three regiments of the division of General Douay and a brigade of cavalry at Wissemburg. The French resisted for several hours, but finally fell back on Col du Pigeonnier. General Abel Douay was killed.

General MacMahon is now concentrating his Army Corps towards the scene of the action.

IMMINENCY OF A GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, 2 A.M.

The French account regarding the engagement at Wissemburg states that the Prussians were very numerous, and that the French had only three regiments of infantry and one brigade of cavalry. They resisted several hours and then fell back. Marshal MacMahon's force is concentrated in a strong position. A great battle is considered imminent along the frontier.

At a Diplomatic reception at St. Petersburg, the Czar addressed the Belgian Minister with great cordiality.

THE MAILS.

The Behar, with the outward Indian mails, left Aden for Bombay on Friday at 8 P.M.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market to-day has been dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

The Bank of England returns show the following result:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,500,000	Dec. £750,000
Bills discounted	£23,500,000	In. £625,500
Bullion	£18,750,000	Dec. £500,000

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 6TH AUG., 1-1 P.M.

The steamer Hindostan has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 21st, Singapore on the 29th, and Penang on the 31st July.

There is no news of importance from Japan or China.

Two French gunboats have arrived, and others expected, in Hongkong.

WAHABEES ON TRIAL.

THIS morning (August 4) Mr. Justice Norman will pass orders on two applications made on Monday by Mr. T. C. Anstey, first, for writs of Habeas Corpus directed to the Governors of the Alipore and Monghyr jails to produce Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, State prisoners; second, to appoint a responsible person with whom these prisoners may execute bonds to prosecute actions in England against the Earl of Mayo and Sir William Grey for "oppression and injury." Rarely has so important a case come before an Indian court of justice. The prisoners are wealthy Mussulmans believed to be implicated in the Wahabee conspiracy. After the two famous State trials of Wahabees, in the Punjab and at Patna, Mr. Reily and his detective police discovered that the ramifications of the conspiracy still extended throughout Eastern Bengal and Behar. During the past two years many arrests have been made and the clue has been slikfully traced right up from Calcutta to the colony, on the frontier, which did such evil in 'Fifty-seven and caused the bloody campaign in Umbeyla afterwards. In the former trials there was no difficulty. The accused on both occasions were convicted under the Penal Code, of waging war against the Queen or of abetting those who did so. But, unfortunately, the code does not yet provide a penalty for treasonable conspiracy or for seditious language, and on this occasion it may be difficult to prove that the miserable remnants of the Wahabee colony are waging war. Hence Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan have been confined under Regulation III. of 1818. Under that, the Governor-General exercising the power of Dictator, which in such an empire as ours he must always be vested with, has imprisoned these men "with a view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature" for "the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility *and from internal commotion.*" The Regulation looks carefully to the health of the prisoners and gives them opportunities of making any representations to Government which they please. But whether it overrides a writ of Habeas Corpus, and whether, as the Advocate General contended, no municipal court can take cognizance of the Governor-General's proceedings under the Act, remains to be seen. Should Mr. Justice Norman's decision be unfavourable to Mr. Anstey's clients, the case will doubtless go before a full bench and ultimately to England. Much more than the rights of State prisoners are concerned. The whole of the law, written and unwritten, regulating our relations with our feudatories, must be affected.—*Friend of India.*

EXPORT DUTIES.

Simla, the 15th July 1870.

READ—Letter from the Government of Madras, dated the 20th January 1870, forwarding proceedings of the Board of Revenue in which the question is raised whether, under the existing law, certain foreign goods are liable to customs duty when exported.

Letters dated 25th April 1870, from the Government of Bengal, and dated 27th April 1870, from the Government of Bombay, reporting on the above question.

Read again—Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, separate Revenue (Customs), of August 1868, in which the Government of India by letter dated 13th August 1868, informed the Government of Bengal that "articles of clear European origin, which have presumably paid import duty, should continue to be free from export duty."

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, separate Revenue (Customs), of February 1869, in which the Government of India by letter dated 30th January 1869, concurred with the Government of Bombay that there should be no export duty on piece goods and twist, which have been imported from Europe and have been dyed in India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that in respect to the orders of the Government of India above quoted, further advertence should now be made to the provisions of section 137 of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1863.) That section requires that "articles, on which, though they be not country articles, an export duty is chargeable by law, shall not, on re-exportation, be entitled to exemption from such export duty by reason of their having paid duty on importation," although, under certain circumstances, drawback of seven-eighths or even of the whole import duty may be repaid on the re-exportation by sea of goods which have been imported by sea.

2. The allusion to 'country articles' was with reference to the law which at that time regulated export duties. Under that law it was provided that all country articles not enumerated in the tariff were subject to export duty, all other articles being free of duty.

3. The law at present in force provides no distinction of this kind, and enumerates all the articles subject to export duties, including all 'other sorts' of the said articles; hence European cotton goods are under the present law subject to export duty. It is believed, however, that it was not the intention of the Legislature, when passing Act XVII. of 1867, to subject to duty any articles previously exempt, though this intention cannot be gathered from the enactment.

4. In order to remove doubts, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a notification shall, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, be issued, under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1870, exempting from export duties all articles exported by sea, except to foreign ports in India, when such articles shall have been imported by sea into British India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah; and that the Governments of Bombay and Madras be requested to report whether, with reference to Act XI. of 1869, they would wish the exemption to be extended in favour of foreign articles re-exported to any of the foreign European settlements or native States to which, under that Act and a strict interpretation of the law, such articles could not be exported without payment of export duty.

THE FRONTIER.

THE gallant Guides have returned to Murdan, having done all that there was to do, viz., show themselves. That portion of the frontier is therefore reported to be again "quiet." Agrore too seems to be on its good behaviour, and, farcical or not, the re-appointment of Atta Mahommed is, for the time being at any rate, a success. The presence of the troops gives him, of course the power to keep quiet those who would rather be turbulent, and as he will have their support for some time longer, Agrore may count upon peace for a while to come. As for the Mahomed Kheyls, they are still in their secure mountain retreats, and nothing is likely to be done to them as long as they remain there. —*Pioneer,* Aug. 4.

THE YARKAND EXPEDITION.

WE have again received news of the Yarkand expedition, their latest communications being dated from the Chang Chen Mo Pass on the 17th instant. The most difficult part had been crossed, on the 15th, the elevation being more than 19,000 feet. Mr. Forsyth, who had been poorly some days ago before, had quite recovered. But indeed to one fresh from the plains of India a temperature varying from 80° through the day to 23° at night must be rather trying. The country is wretchedly bare and desert. On the 12th instant the party passed the great Pangong salt lakes, on the 13th they saw *a lady,* Mrs. Kinloch, who was travelling with her husband, a great shikaree. The name sounds Scotch, so he is probably some distant relation of the gentleman on the North Pole. In ten days the party will be in Yarkand territory, and if all goes well, will be back before Christmas.—*Indian Public Opinion,* Aug. 2.

GOSSIP.

WITH regard to literary topics, I have to announce, from information I picked up to-day (July 8) in the "Row," that Miss Evans, who is now on the Continent with her morganatic husband Mr. Lewes, is preparing both a book of poems and a novel for Messrs. Blackwood. On her last poem she received three shillings a copy on the first edition, and now receives two on the second. Lord Lytton too is preparing to write a novel for *Maga* and will be paid £3000 for it; indeed, as I hear, the cheque has already been handed over. "The trade" regard the fact with great disfavour, and one leading bookseller told me this afternoon that the book, however good it might be, was not, after the "strange story" worth more than half the money. It is said that the arrangement was an after-dinner one, and that Mr. W. Blackwood rather regrets it. Our good gossip Mr. Whitehurst, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph,* is no more at Paris, and we shall never again hear of his interviews with the Emperor or his movements in the *salons* of fashionable France. He told more lies and drank more champagne than any man I ever knew. His debts were so enormous, and the *Telegraph* have paid them so frequently, that Mr. Levy at length became wearied and has sent the "special" to St. Petersburgh, whence no doubt we shall soon have letters announcing that he is the bosom friend of Alexander II. His successor at Paris is the slowest of slow coaches, and perhaps Mr. Levy will find that after all it was better to pay Mr. Whitehurst's bills than spoil the reputation of his Paris letters. That ingenious gentleman Mr. Mortimer Collins is bringing out a new novel called "The Vivian Romance," and Mr. Tennyson is going up the Rhine to revive his knowledge of its scenery for the purpose of writing a poem of which great things are anticipated. Mr. Burnand is the author of the '*Boompjee Papers,*' now appearing in *Punch,* and they promise to be quite equal to the "Happy Thoughts" which in their early days did so much to revive a very dull periodical, that under Mr. Shirley Brooks' management is doing very fairly. By the way, talking of literary matters I had almost forgot to mention an anecdote of Mr. Godfrey Turner of the *Daily Telegraph,* which has not appeared in print, but is now current among newspaper people. In his official capacity he last week attended the annual luncheon of the Hastings' Sewage Works, a corporation that deals largely in bunkum and its attendant champagne. Mr. Turner on going through the premises with a number of other pressmen was presented with a wine glass-full of clarified sewage which, as he was very hot, he imagined to be port, and drank off without hesitation.—*London Correspondent of the Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. at 12 o'clock to examine Staff Veterinary Surgeon Collier, and such other officers as may appear before it.

ERRATUM.—In the letter from Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, appended to that of the Municipal Commissioner about Toolsee in Saturday's paper, the words "Mr. Aitken alludes to the Kennery owned by me. I need not remind you," &c., should have run, "*If* Mr. Aitken alludes to the Kennery owned by me I need not," &c.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—In the report of the annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, published by us on Saturday, an error occurred which requires to be noticed. The balance remaining at the credit of the Society on 31st March was by a printer's error stated as three thousand rupees; it should have been *ten* thousand rupees.

KAIRA.—We learn from the weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July that the rain was favourable to the rice, kodra and bowta crops, but bajree and other crops were suffering from excessive moisture. The weather was wet and cool. Public health was good. Cattle were reported to be free from disease, except at Borsud and other villages of the Borsud talooka, where mortality among buffaloes was prevalent to some extent.

A CHILD to whom its parents were accustomed to give opium to keep it quiet, and thus leave them free to occupy themselves as they pleased, swallowed a large piece when not watched, and died. The Coroner's jury would have done well, we think, to bring in a verdict inculpating the parents. There can be no doubt that this abominable custom of giving opium to infants has much to do with the weak constitutions and premature deaths of many natives, and it is high time that some efforts were made to check it.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE KANDAVALLA MOLLA READING ROOM.—Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Survai, Carting Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, has generously given Rs. 240 as a subscription for one year and Rs. 125 for the supply of furniture to the Kandavalla Molla Reading Room.

The following gentlemen have also given donations to the Reading Room:—

Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Singara	Rs.	100
,, Bomanjee Maneckjee Chocksey	,,	100
,, Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Dulal	,,	100
,, Ardaseer Sorabjee Dustoor	,,	100

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Friday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital respecting the death of Hajee Lall Mahomed Khan. It appears that on the morning of the 1st inst., as a carpenter was going along Ghera Mohla, he heard the noise of a heavy body falling on the road in front of him. He went to the spot whence the noise proceeded, and saw the deceased lying on his side in the road with a deep wound in the forehead from which blood was flowing profusely. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday morning. The jury came to the conclusion that he had lost his life by an accidental fall out of a window.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court last week Rowjee Dadaram, formerly a subedar in the Bombay Police force, appeared before Mr. Showell and laid an information against one Appajee Ramchunder, charging him with criminal breach of trust. Informant said—"I am a contractor and live in Candawady. I know one Appajee Ramchunder. About eight or nine months ago, I went to Mahim and left some property, including fifteen pictures in frames, in his charge. When I returned to Bombay after two or three months, I saw Appajee. He returned me my property with the exception of the fifteen pictures. He told me that the pictures were broken while being removed by him. Two or three days ago, in consequence of information received, I went to the house of a prostitute, in Mooghbat, and saw my fifteen pictures hanging in her room. In consequence of what she told me and a police havildar, we went to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Brown. We afterwards went to the Mazagon office, and I was referred to this Court. I charge Appajee Ramchunder with criminal breach of trust in respect of the said pictures. About a year ago I lent the said Appajee a pair of silver anklets, of the weight of 160 tolas, which he has not yet returned to me. He made certain statements about their being attached by the High Court and their being lost in the Sheriff's office. This last statement I found on enquiry to be utterly untrue. The day before yesterday when Appajee was charged by me with regard to the said pictures, he said the anklets had been pledged with a Marwaree. He took me, the havildar, and the naique to the shop of a Marwaree in Candawady. At Appajee's request the Marwaree showed me the anklets and I identified them as mine. I charge the said Appajee Ramchunder with criminal breach of trust in respect of these anklets, and I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law." On the foregoing information the Magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of "dungree" cloth, belonging to the Bombay Government.—A Mahomedan, an old offender, was charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 1-11-10, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP DUMONT DURVILLE, 550 tons, Captain P. Broyer, arrived on Saturday last from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE SHIP FLEETWOOD, 630 tons, Captain Robert Bogle, arrived on Saturday last from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Clark, and Co.

THE SHIP ASIATIC, 1,150 tons, Captain N. Andrew, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 4,997 bales of cotton, 304 bales of wool, 771 cwts. of linseed, 160 cwts. of horns, and 462½ cwts. of coiryarn.

THE SHIP ANNIE FLEMING, 855 tons, Captain Peter McPherson, arrived on Saturday last from Greenock with a cargo of iron bars and sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Coupland and Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF RICHMOND, 1,252 tons, Captain T. Starkie, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,608¼ bales of cotton, 272 bales of wool, 248 cwts of gallnuts, 200 cwts of horns, 262½ cwts of gingelly seed, 175 cwts of hemp, and 250 cwts of coir yarn.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieutenant J. R. Poole, Colonel D. O. Vanrenen, and Dr. Micklejohn. For Bushire—Mr. J. Sanders, Mr. J. Irvin, Mr. J. Ballie. And sixteen deck passengers.

JETHA VULLUBJEE RELEASED ON BAIL.

ON Saturday morning an application was made in the Fort Police Court by Mr. Fraser Hore to allow Jetha Vullubjee to be admitted to bail. The application was made before Mr. Nana Morojee in the absence of Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, who was unavoidably detained in drawing up a report on other important business. Mr. Hore said two days previously he had had a conversation with the Senior Magistrate as to bail in this case, when the magistrate said he should be willing to admit the prisoner to bail on a deposit being made of money or Government promissory notes for Rs. 50,000, Jetha Vullubjee to sign a bond himself for Rs. 50,000 and either one other substantial security in Rs. 50,000 or two for Rs. 25,000 each. Mr. Hore said that he was now prepared to give this security, and asked his Worship to have the bond drawn up at once for signature.

The Magistrate—On referring to the Senior Magistrate's note written to me on Thursday last, I find this is so, Mr. Hore; but as the application was first made to the Senior Magistrate and he can, I no doubt, be seen at his private bungalow, I would prefer your making the application to him.

Mr. Hore said he was under the impression that Mr. Connon was in Poona, but as that was not so he would at once make the application to him in person.

Mr. Hore then proceeded to Mr. Connon's bungalow and made the application for bail, which was granted, but not being in office that day his Worship, the Senior Magistrate, addressed a letter to Mr. Nana Morojee setting out the terms upon which he had accepted bail. This letter was then handed to Mr. Nana Morojee who said he would have the bond drawn up at once for signature.

Some delay having taken place in drawing up a certain mortgage and purchasing the necessary amount of Government promissory notes, Mr. Hore proceeded on Saturday evening to Mr. Nana Morojee's private house in the Kalbadavee Road and presented the promissory notes and the necessary securities, when the bond was drawn up for signature and signed by the parties, and at 8 o'clock P.M. Jetha Vullubjee was released on bail.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 7th Aug., 2 A.M.; via Turkey, 4th Aug., 12-54 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Aug., 8-16 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Aug., 1-35 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 in. 26 cents.

CARWAR, 7th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·85, rainfall 53 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th August, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 7th August, 4 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·930, rainfall 52 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—7th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th August, 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 19 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th August, 12-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 69 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th August, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th August, 8-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th August, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 64 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th August, 10-46 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 6th August, 10-32 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 14 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th August is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	22	43	0	4
,,	Calcutta	11	3	0	17
,,	Galle	31	25	11	32

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7th Aug., 7-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 7th Aug., 7-35 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING—1870.

STEWARDS:—Major Barclay, Major Barton, Major Henchy, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Captain Walsh.

Starter—Major Barton. Judge—Major Barclay. Clerk of the Scales—Captain Walsh.

FIRST DAY: THURSDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

FIRST RACE—THE GALLOWAY PURSE.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. For all galloways. Weight for age. 1¼ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Colonel Ross'	g a h Thurlby	9	3		2
Mr. Temple's	c a h Storm Sail late Zafir	9	3	Capt. Ahmed.	d
Mr. St. Andrews'	g a h Na'al Sahib	drawn			
Captain Phillips'	b a h Shah Pussund	8	5		1

Thurlby went off with the lead, which he kept for one mile, when he was collared by Storm Sail, who won easy by several lengths, but owing to his jockey being found short of weight the race had to be given to the second horse, Shah Pussund.

Time—240s.

SECOND RACE—THE TRIAL STAKES—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For English, Colonial and C.B. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

Syed Ramzan's	b aust m Shireen, late Carnation	9	0	Sambo	1
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h Sail of the Fleet	9	3	Lt. Reza	2
Mr. Parker's	g aust m Nancy	9	0	Mr. F.	3

Shereen went off with the lead, and was never caught, winning easily in a canter.

Time—2 m. 58 s.

THIRD RACE—8TH HUSSARS' CUP—Added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses *bona fide* chargers the property of officers of the 18th Hussars, to be ridden by the same. Arabs 10 st. ¾ of a mile.

Mr. Stuart enters.	c a h Qui Hy	Mr. Parker	2
Mr. Parker enters.	g a h The Workman		1
Mr. Smith's	b a h Hopetown	Capt. Phillips.	
Mr. Harrison's	g p h Peter Simple		
Mr. Kennedy's	c a h Castanets		

Time—1-37.

FOURTH RACE—THE BOWENPILLY DERBY—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr. Temple's	g a h Blue Water, late Syed	8	4	Capt. Ahmed	1
Mr. Campbell's	b a h Brown Bread	drawn.			
Major Henchy's	c a h Monk	drawn.			
Mr. St. Andrew's	g a h Na'al Sahib	drawn.			
Capt. Phillip's	b a h Shah Pussund	8	12		2

Time—3-14.

FIFTH RACE—THE CORINTHIAN STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for Arabs 9 stone. Previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. ¾ mile. Any horse running can be claimed for Rs. 500.

		st.	lb.	
Capt. Phillip's	c a h Glancus	9	0	Walk over.

SIXTH RACE—THE HURRY SCURRY—Rs. 50 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each, for all Casters *bona fide* the property of an officer, or non-commissioned officer, or private of the force. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights over 10 st.

Capt. Hallowe's	b a h Musjed	2
Capt. Phillip's	c a h Glancus	1

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 28TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—THE VAKIL'S FINE REMITTED.

KASHINATH VITHUL VS. DAJI GOVIND.

MESSRS. NANABHAI HARIDASS and Bairoonath Mungesh for the petitioner.

In our issue of the 26th ult. we published a report of the above case as presented to the High Court. The judgment of the Court was delivered on the 28th July by Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—In this case Kashinath Vithul, a pleader duly authorized to practise in the Courts of the Khandeish district, appeals to us under the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court to set aside an order, or sentence of the first class Subordinate Judge of Dhoolia, Daji Govind, who fined him Rs. 5, and which sentence or order was confirmed in appeal by the District Judge. The grounds on which the case comes before us are that the first class Subordinate Judge and the District Judge erred in law in fining the petitioner in the manner they did. We called for the record and proceedings, and heard the petitioner by his vakil, Mr. Nanabhai Haridass. No one appeared in support of the order, and we have therefore to consider the matter *ex parte*. It appears from the proceedings that the pleader, while conducting a case before the Subordinate Judge, pressed a question on the attention of the Court, and desired that it might be put. The Subordinate Judge refused to put that question. Instead of being satisfied, the petitioner reiterated his demand, and insisted on a note of it being placed on record. The Subordinate Judge refused to do this, and there and then fined the pleader Rs. 5; and in the proceedings he stated that he did so for making a *takrar* (objection) in Court, under the provisions of Act I. of 1846. Mr. Hobart, the District Judge, to whom an appeal was made, was of opinion that the Subordinate Judge was wrong in fining the petitioner under Act I. of 1846. He states in his finding, after having arrived at the conclusion, that the circumstances mentioned by the Subordinate Judge constituted an insult and a contempt—"To continue to urge that the question was a proper one after the decision of the Court that it was not, was of the nature of at least an interruption to the proceedings of the Court, and was punishable under section 228 of the Penal Code; and I must take it for the purpose of this appeal that the appellant acted as stated in the Subordinate Judge's order and the reason for passing the order. I think the appellant rendered himself liable to fine for having so acted." Mr. Hobart then notices that the Subordinate Judge did not proceed regularly in the infliction of this fine. He ought, he said, to have adopted the procedure prescribed in section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and not to have omitted to record any statement the offender might have made. He did not record that he called for any statement from him, but as no satisfactory explanation was offered in the appeal of the appellant's conduct, he considered that section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code prevented his setting aside the proceedings, as there did not appear to have been a failure of justice. These are the facts of the case. I will first proceed to consider the order of the Subordinate Judge. Referring to Act I. of 1846, we find that the only section to which we need turn our attention is the 10th, which says—"And it is hereby enacted that whenever a pleader has rendered himself liable to a fine in the Court of a Principal Sudder Ameen [who corresponds with the present first class Subordinate Judge] or Sudder Ameen, it shall be competent to such Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen to impose such fine: provided that an appeal from all orders imposing such fines shall lie to the Zillah or City Judge, whose decision thereon shall be final." We have, therefore, to see under what circumstances a pleader may render himself liable to a fine in the Court of a first class Subordinate Judge, and this leads us to refer to the only regulation regarding pleaders, namely, Regulation II. of 1827, chapter VI. We there find that the only circumstances under which a pleader could be fined are mentioned in section 50, clause 3: section 51, clause 2: and section 54, clause 1. Section 50, clause 3, says—"If after receiving the retaining fee, a pleader shall engage with or act for the other party or refuse or omit to act on behalf of his client, he may be punished by a fine not exceeding rupees five hundred." Section 51, clause 2, enacts that—"It shall be incumbent on a pleader, at the time of receiving any accounts, writings, or documents from his client, to give a receipt for them, and to restore them when required, under penalty of a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred." Section 54, clause 1, provides—"If a pleader is unable to attend the Court in consequence of indisposition or other necessary cause, he shall notify the same to the Court in writing, ... and any pleader, absenting himself without written notice as above prescribed, may be punished by fine not exceeding rupees one hundred." None of these sections applies to the present case; and therefore it appears that this pleader has not rendered himself liable to a fine under Act I. of 1846, and this order of the Subordinate Judge was therefore wrong. I now go to the order of the District Judge. He sees the error of the Subordinate Judge. He takes, and very properly, the facts as stated by that officer, and finds that they constitute an offence under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code. This section provides that "Whoever intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished." Mr. Hobart was of opinion that the case, as put by the Subordinate Judge in the short proceedings which he drew up, came within these words; and he did not interfere with the fine. A difficulty, however, arose in the District Judge's mind. The proceedings, before the Subordinate Judge were not conducted according to section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but the District Judge considered that section 439 of that code prevented his interfering with the matter. This section runs thus—"No trial held in any *Criminal* Court shall be set aside, and no judgment passed by any *Criminal* Court shall be reversed on appeal or otherwise for any irregularity in the proceedings of the trial, unless such irregularity have occasioned a failure of justice." The irregularity in this case was the omission to call upon the accused to make a statement or put in a defence, so that even in a Criminal Court it would be a gross error, but the proceedings were in a Civil Court, and the section does not apply: I now refer to section 163. It runs thus—"When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180, or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, it shall be competent to such Court to cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody, and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, to take cognizance of the offence, and to adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid." The order passed under this section is appealable, under section 413, to the District Judge, whose order is final. The section then goes on to say that "In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence." No special appeal lies to us. The law makes the decision of the District Judge final; but we have a power, under Regulation II. of 1827, to call for the record of any case and pass such order as we think right, and it is a question whether we should do so in the present case. We must take the facts as stated by the Subordinate Judge, before whom the contempt was committed, and then see if there is reason to interfere. There is a somewhat analogous case in the action taken by the Privy Council in such matter, which may guide us. We find this, the highest Court of appeal, have lately had two cases of this nature before it. The orders in both these cases were passed by Courts of Record, which the Court of the Subordinate Judge is not; and it is a much more delicate matter to deal with an order of a Court of Record than of a Subordinate Judge in this country. The first case is that of Pollard vs. the Chief Justice of Hongkong (2, Law Reports: 106, Privy Council Cases), which was referred to by Mr. Nanabhai in course of argument. There the Lords of the Privy Council reported that "their Lordships do agree humbly to report to your Majesty that, in their judgment, no person should be punished for contempt of Court, which is a criminal offence, unless the specific offence charged against him be distinctly stated, and an opportunity of answering it given to him, and that in the present case their Lordships are not satisfied that a distinct charge of the offence was stated, with an offer to hear the answer thereto, before sentence was passed." This is almost *verbatim* the course laid down to be followed in chapter X. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Their Lordships went on to observe that they were not satisfied that any of the acts imputed to Mr. Pollard amounted to a contempt of Court, or was legally an offence, and they therefore recommended Her Majesty to remit the fine imposed upon him. The other case, that of McDermott vs. the Judges of British Guiana, is at page 341 of the same volume. An important point was argued in that case, whether the Colonial Supreme Court was a Court of Record or not, and it was decided that it was. Lord Chelmsford, in giving judgment, notices several cases of contempt of Court which had been before the Privy Council (but not apparently that of Pollard). In noticing the case of Rainy vs. the Justices of Sierra Leone (8 Moore, Privy Council, 47), his Lordship said that it had been decided that it (the Recorder's Court) is a Court of Record, and that the law must be considered the same there as in this country; and, therefore, the orders made by the Court in the exercise of its discretion imposing fines for contempts are conclusive, and cannot be questioned by another Court; and we do not consider that there is any remedy by petition to the Judicial Committee to review the propriety of such orders. This at first sight appears contrary to the ruling in Pollard's case, but the two cases are not really antagonistic, for Lord Chelmsford goes on to observe that, "Not a single case is to be found where there has been a committal by one of the Colonial Courts for contempt, where it appeared clearly upon the face of the order that the party had committed a contempt, that he had been duly summoned, and that the punishment awarded for the contempt was an appropriate one, in which this committee has ever entertained an appeal against an order of this description." In noticing the case of Smith vs. the Justices of Sierra Leone (3 Moore, Privy Council, 361) Lord Chelmsford said—"There was an order of the Recorder's Court of of Sierra Leone, disbarring and striking off from the rolls a practitioner of that Court for alleged contumelious conduct. But, in addition to this order, there was a distinct and separate one, ordering Mr. Smith to be fined and imprisoned for the same alleged contempt. Now, the mode in which the committee dealt with those orders brings out the distinction as to the right of appeal in these cases in the clearest manner. Mr. Smith's petition was presented through the Secretary of State, and, after considerable delay, it was, by an order in Council, referred to the Judicial Committee. Their Lordships in that case entertained the petition against the order for disbarring Mr. Smith and striking him off the roll, because they held that that was not an appropriate punishment for a contempt of Court. They took no notice of the orders for imprisonment, which they seemed to consider to be in the same category with the fine; but with regard to the fine imposed by the Court for contempt, they held that they had no jurisdiction over it, and that they could not entertain the appeal." So the principle laid down by the Privy Council is clear that no appeal lies from an order of a Court of Record punishing for contempt, but nevertheless the Privy Council will interfere where, on the face of the proceedings, it appears that there was no contempt, or that the accused was not called on to answer a charge specifically made, or that the punishment was not suitable for the offence. Applying the principle so laid down by the Privy Council, we shall be justified in exercising our extraordinary jurisdiction and interfering with the order of the Subordinate Judge in this case. If we had found here that the accused had committed contempt of Court, and had been called upon to state his defence, we should not have interfered, but as this latter procedure has been omitted, this is sufficient in itself to require us to reverse the order and direct the fine to be repaid to the accused pleader; and this will be the order of the Court.

Mr. Justice Melvill concurred.

Mr. Nanabhai—Would your Lordships express any opinion as to whether a Court is justified in dealing with a pleader under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence as stated by the Subordinate Judge in this case?

Mr. Justice Gibbs—We are not called upon to decide that point. The order is reversed.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 31st July to 6th August 1870.

		Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Mazagon. In.	Cts.
July	31 Sunday	0	14	0	11	0	38	0	13
Aug.	1 Monday	0	5	0	15	0	7	0	17
,,	2 Tuesday	0	56	0	41	0	35	0	31
,,	3 Wednesday	0	4	0	12	0	16	0	7
,,	4 Thursday	0	48	0	21	0	8	0	41
,,	5 Friday	0	40	0	25	0	4	0	21
,,	6 Saturday	0	65	0	21	0	18	0	37
For the week		2	32	1	46	1	26	1	67
Previously registered		53	47	50	63	47	83	46	24
Total fall		55	79	52	9	49	9	47	91

Comparative Statement of the fall of Rain at Byculla for the months of May, June and July 1870.

Years	May. Ins.	Cts.	No. of Rainy days.	June. Ins.	Cts.	No. of Rainy days	July. Ins.	Cts.	No. of Rainy days
1856	9	66	5	25	46	23	26	94	28
1857	1	81	6	16	81	20	22	11	26
1858	1	95	4	15	28	21	22	64	29
1859	0	0	0	28	99	26	30	87	27
1860	0	6	1	31	62	20	26	7	28
1861	0	17	3	27	74	24	38	69	28
1862	0	0	0	22	43	22	15	92	26
1863	0	12	1	31	44	25	23	89	31
1864	0	0	0	25	65	17	13	72	26
1865	0	0	0	14	23	21	16	47	22
1866	0	0	0	17	56	24	47	7	31
1867	0	6	1	12	69	23	36	87	27
1868	0	0	0	21	30	27	26	65	26
1869	0	4	1	29	60	18	28	93	24
1870	0	22	2	24	25	23	29	14	31

ANOTHER POST OFFICE FRAUD CASE.

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

AT the Fort Police Court on Friday last Babajee Abajee, a delivery peon in the Bombay Post Office, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilfully breaking open certain letters sent by post, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating their contents, he being in the employ of Government in the Post Office Department. Mr. Peile, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

Vittoba Bhugajee said—I am acting head inspector of Post Office in the town of Bombay. I know prisoner Babajee Abajee. He has until lately been in the service of the Post Office as a delivery peon. He was attached to the Byculla Post Office, his duty being to deliver letters within the Clare Road beat. He continued doing his duty until the 1st July last. I was then inspector of that district, so that prisoner was under me. On the 2nd of that month, between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., I went over to prisoner's house in Khetwady. Ahmed Alli, soobedar, and some other members of the police were with me. Prisoner was also with us in police custody. When we arrived at the prisoner's house we found it was closed. A police officer opened the doors of the house on our arrival. I entered the house with the police. Prisoner occupied only one room. It was searched, but nothing was found in it. A certain policeman, whom I shall not now be able to identify, brought in certain parcels of paper: I believe those now shown to me. I identify in one of the parcels among them a portion of a cheque, the same now produced in court. Afterwards between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the Police Commissioner's office, I saw Soobedar Meer Abdool Alli produce the seven envelopes now shown to me to Mr. Souter. They had all letters in them. Afterwards the letters were delivered in my presence to the parties for whom they had been intended. The envelope before the Court to the address of Mr. Kingsmill, besides containing a letter, had in it a cheque for Rs. 150. The envelope now shown to me was also produced along with the aforesaid seven envelopes in the Police Commissioner's office. The envelope to the address of the Rev. C. Harding, besides a letter, contained a bill of exchange. The Bombay stamps on the eight envelopes is the stamp of the sixth delivery of the 1st July. The sixth delivery from the Byculla office would commence between 5 and 6 o'clock P.M. The letters ought to have been delivered on the 1st. The letter addressed to the Rev. C. Harding was not intended for delivery in the prisoner's beat. Prisoner had no business to take it unless it was missorted. Prisoner can read English. Complaints were made of several letters not having been delivered in the Byculla district. Similar complaints were made to me by two persons, when the letters were delivered on the 2nd.

Prisoners declined cross-examination.

To the Magistrate—When I saw the eight letters in the Commissioner's office, the three to the address of Mr. Bease, Mr. Firth, and Mrs. Joliffe were open; the rest were closed. The Education Society's Press was within the district, where it was prisoner's duty to deliver letters. He has been employed in that district since December 1867. I am aware that complaints were made by Mr. Kingsmill of the non-delivery of some of his letters. Prisoner was the only man whose business it was to deliver letters in the Clare Road beat. Within this beat the Education Society's Press is situated.

Meer Abdool Alli deposed—I am an inspector in the detective branch of the Bombay Police Force. On the 1st ultimo, at about half-past 7 o'clock P.M., I went with Soobedar Ahmed Alli and Vittoo Jemadar to the house in which prisoner lived in Khetwadi. We concealed ourselves on the ground floor of the house. At about half-past 8 o'clock, one Shreepatee, a witness in this case, came and led us into the room occupied by the prisoner on the third storey. Prisoner was sitting at a table, with a light before him in a tumbler, as also a brass pot; the latter being full of water. When I first saw prisoner, I observed he had in his hand the letter to the address of the Rev. C. Harding. Ahmed Alli Soobedar took it out of prisoner's hand and gave it to me. I noticed it was all wet over the seal. It was closed, but could easily be opened. Ahmed Alli seized prisoner by the hand, when he got up and said, "I am guilty." The seven letters before the Court were spread before the prisoner on the table, and I took possession of them. Three of them to the address of Mr. Bease, Mr. Firth, and Mrs. Joliffe were open, and were all wet over the seal. The rest were closed, but wet over the seal; so that they could easily be opened. I found two more letters on the table, and ten others in the pocket of prisoner's waistcoat, which was hanging on a nail in the room. These twelve letters were made over to the last witness on the following day for delivery to the addressee. One Balkrishna Arjoon was sitting in prisoner's room when we entered it. Balkrishna handed to me the postal stamps before the Court, and said in the hearing of the prisoner that prisoner had given them to him a few days previously. I then searched prisoner's box, and found in it postal stamps worth three rupees. Prisoner said he had permission to sell stamps. I left two sepoys in charge of the place and left, taking the prisoner, the letters, and the stamps with me. On the following day I went along with last witness and delivered the contents of all the eight letters, except that addressed to Mr. Bease, to the parties for whom they had been intended. The letter to the address of the Rev. C. Harding contained one-half of a bill of exchange, and that to the address of Mr. Kingsmill contained a cheque for Rs. 150 on the Oriental Bank. Mr. Kingsmill and Miss Watson complained of the non-delivery of some of their letters to them.

Mr. James Kingsmill said—I am acting superintendent of the Education Society's Press at Byculla. The envelope now shown to me was brought to me on or about the 2nd ult. by Soobedar Abdool Alli. It was then closed. I opened it and removed the contents. The envelope contained a letter and a cheque for Rs. 150. The cheque I believe was drawn in the Oriental Bank. I retained the contents and returned the envelope to the Soobedar. The envelope before the Court was on the same occasion shown to me by the Soobedar. It is addressed to Mr. Firth, for whom I am acting. This, when delivered to me, was open. It contained an official letter which I have kept. For about three months up to the 2nd ult. several letters which had been sent for me never reached, and I spoke on the subject to the inspector of the Post Office. During the above three months I was about twelve times advised of the despatch of postal stamps and currency notes, but I never received them.

To the Magistrate—I recognise prisoner as the man who brought my letters from the Post Office during the three months.

Rev. C. Harding deposed—I am an American missionary and live at Byculla. The envelope now shown to me was brought to me by witness Vittoba, who was accompanied by Soobedar Abdool Alli, on the 1st or 2nd ultimo. It had been partially opened. I opened it and removed from it a letter and the second and third of a bill of exchange. These latter two I have kept. I returned the envelope to witness Vittoba.

After the examination of a few other witnesses, the Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Company (Limited) was held at the registered office of the company on Thursday afternoon. The business on the card was as follows:—(1.) To receive the directors' report and statement of accounts to the 30th June 1870, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend. (2.) To appoint two directors in the place of those who retire by rotation. (3.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. (4.) To pass a resolution in the following words:—"That clause 29 of the articles of association be rescinded," and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—"There shall be paid to the company in respect of the transfer or transmission of each share, such sum of money not exceeding three rupees as the directors may from time to time prescribe." Notice had also been received from Captain Henry, that he would move:—"That it is for the interest of this company that a deep sea pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the directors be requested to communicate with Government, and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose."

There was a large attendance of shareholders, presided over by Mr. G. M. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT; THE FURTHER RECLAMATION.

The report of the directors and accompanying statement of accounts made up to the 30th June having been printed and circulated were held as read.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said—Gentlemen, this report does not contain very much that is interesting, but I hope it may be considered satisfactory as showing that the property is in as sound a position as last year, and that the long vexed question as to whether it is to have the advantage of direct railway communication has been decided, and that in a way that must be conducive to the interests of the company. (Hear, hear.) We have not yet experienced the effect of that decision, but we may confidently hope that before our next annual meeting we shall have the traffic of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company brought to a station situated in the very heart of our property. The next thing I should like to see would be some measure to facilitate the interchange of traffic with the shipping in the port. Gentlemen, in the directors' report allusion is made to certain works of improvement, but the only one with regard to which the directors have come to any conclusion is that referred to in paragraph 4,—the reclamation of land between the Jamsetjee and Arthur Bunders. This is an old project revived since the question of the railway extension to Colaba was decided. The work may be carried out at a cost of less than four lakhs of rupees, and it would add an area of about 40,000 square yards to the property of the company in a most desirable situation, besides greatly improving the sea frontage. I need not offer an opinion as to the value of such an addition to the property, nor estimate the income which it would probably yield; suffice it to say the directors have satisfied themselves that the reclamation would be very much for the interests of the company, and, having funds in hand available for the purpose, they have applied to Government for permission to commence the work. The allusion to other and larger projects contained in clause VII. of the report was thrown out with a view to draw attention to the great want that exists at present of some better means of landing and shipping cargo, and to show that the directors are fully alive to the importance of securing to the company the benefits to be derived from such a work, and also to enable them to ascertain the views of the shareholders on the subject. Circumstances have considerably altered since this report was written, not from any change in the position of the property or the prospects of the company, but the course of political affairs has been such as to affect very considerably the value of all shares and to bring about a state of depression which is particularly unfavourable to the introduction of any project requiring the raising of capital. It is not at present in the power of the directors nor of the shareholders to undertake any such work on behalf of the company, nor would the directors desire to do so without the full concurrence and approval of the shareholders (applause); all you are asked to do now is to give your support to a work which must tend to the advantage of the company. (Hear, hear.) We all hope that better times are not far distant, and if your directors have the support and approval of the shareholders they may have the opportunity of encouraging the work without requiring money from the shareholders, or raising money on the property of the company. (Hear, hear.) The directors have no doubt that it would be advantageous for the company, and they would gladly use their influence and do everything in their power to have such a work carried out, either by means of Government's assistance or with capital raised specially for the purpose, but they would not take any steps involving the company without first consulting the shareholders and having their approval. (Applause.) I allude to this, because it is embodied in the report, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing the subject in detail when Captain Henry introduces the subject, of which notice has been given. I allude to the subject now in order to explain that the report does not bind the shareholders in any way, and that they may safely adopt the report without committing themselves in any way whatever. I need not refer to the accounts unless any shareholder has any question to ask; and I would only refer to the last clause but one in the report, with regard to which I think it is a subject of congratulation for the shareholders that they have on the board of directors Captain Henry and Mr. Mathew, gentlemen of influence, whose services must be of value to the company. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I have to propose—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts now submitted be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of Rs. 70 per share be sanctioned, payable on and after the 6th instant."

Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia seconded the resolution.

Mr. Moteeram Bhugoobhoy said he wished to know if the directors had passed the resolution that half of the fees in respect of the transfer of each share should be given to the secretaries and treasurers, or if the resolution was passed at a general meeting?

The Chairman, in replying to this question, explained that the resolution that half of the transfer fees should be paid to the secretaries and treasurers was embodied in the terms under which the agency of the company was undertaken by Messrs. Remington and Co., it still stood on the records of the company, and no alteration had been made in the terms since they took the agency.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw asked what was the cause of proposing a further reclamation?—was the whole of the land occupied?—or was there a want of room?

The Chairman replied that the advisability of reclaiming the land, as suggested, was justified by the fact that if they were in possession of it just now they could let it all at a profitable rate.

Mr. Sorabjee—Notwithstanding the fact that we have ample ground lying vacant?

The Chairman—On the Colaba property there are 44,830 square yards, and of these 41,175 yards were occupied, last year and covered with cotton. There were only a little over 600 yards unoccupied.

Mr. Sorabjee—And the directors are satisfied that the amount of capital engaged in it would give a return far better than if it were invested in Government securities?

The Chairman—I think there can be no doubt of that. If the reclamation were carried out at a cost of about Rs. 9 per square yard, the shareholders may judge for themselves whether the land would be worth that amount of money or more, or whether it would yield a profitable return for the expenditure.

Mr. Sorabjee said he should like to hear the opinion of the shareholders on the subject.

The Chairman said the directors also would like to know the opinion of the shareholders as to whether they thought it would be for the interests of the company to carry out the proposal with the sanction and consent of Government. Supposing the reclamation existed at the present time, they could get R 1 per yard per annum of rent for the land, and if the cost of reclaiming it were Rs. 9 per yard, it would yield more than 10 per cent., whilst at present they were getting less than 5 per cent., on Government securities.

Mr. Sorabjee was of opinion that that would be going from bad to worse. Several shareholders, however, enlightened him, in one voice exclaiming that it would not, but would be the opposite.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then I don't understand it.

Dr. Dallas—Then, Mr. Bunshaw, you'd better sit down. (A laugh).

The Chairman in reply to a question explained that of the outstandings on the Colaba property which had amounted to Rs. 1,08,000 the sum of Rs. 75,000 had been recovered, but that there were of course still some arrears which would have to be recovered. He then suggested that if there were no further questions, his motion for the adoption of the report might be put to the meeting.

Mr. Sorabjee said he had to move an amendment as to the paragraph regarding the reclamation. That paragraph was as follows:—"The attention of the board has again been directed to certain works of improvement, which have been held in abeyance, so long as any uncertainty existed as to the extension of the railway to Colaba. Your directors are satisfied that the reclamation of land between the Jamsetjee and Arthur Bunders would form a very desirable addition to the property of the company, and prove in itself a profitable investment of funds which they hold available for the purpose. They accordingly, as a soon as the site of the railway terminus was fixed, applied for authority to commence the work already sanctioned by a resolution of Government in the year 1864. Such authority is withheld for the present until the general question of harbour requirements is considered, but it is hoped that Government will grant the formal permission applied for without further delay, as the proposed reclamation cannot in any way interfere with other works of improvement."

Whilst Mr. Sorabjee was putting his amendment in writing,

The Chairman said that in the meantime the matter should be explained in the vernacular. He added that the only point to which he understood exception was taken was the proposal to reclaim land between the Jamsetjee and Victoria Bunders. He wished the shareholders to understand that the reason the directors recommended the work was that they were satisfied it would be desirable in the interests of the company. The revenue it would yield would give a good return on the capital expended, and the additional area of the company's property would be of ultimate value to the shareholders. It would increase the value of the shares and of the property, and the whole cost would be more than covered by the funds they had at present in their hands available for such purposes. It would not cost more than 3½ lakhs, and they had at present upwards of 5 lakhs in their hands.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit than explained the state of the business in the vernacular.

Dr. Dallas next said—I wish to say something in support of the fourth paragraph of the report and in reply to some of the observations by some of the shareholders as to some of the recommendations of the directors. No doubt the shareholders have a perfect right to comment on all our recommendations and test them in every way that occurs to them, but I do think there is one omission that the gentlemen who have spoken on this have made, and it is a very serious omission indeed—they have not given the directors credit for common sense! That is a very grave omission, indeed. Why do you suppose the directors would not do what every one of you would do himself? Why do you suppose that the directors when getting 4 per cent. would be satisfied to get less? That is not the action of an ordinary man in the ordinary affairs of life. No man in private life who was getting a certain return would likely leave a certain investment unless he was sure he would get a higher profit. Why, then, should you assume your directors have not considered that in this matter? Every one of you would consider that in a private transaction, and in managing the affairs of a company a much more serious charge is involved on directors than on one managing his own affairs, because the directors are trustees for every one of you, and must be more careful in spending the money and altering the investment of the company than they would be with their own money. Therefore, I think you ought to rest assured that the directors will act in this, not merely as men of common sense, but, I would have you to suppose, as men of experience whom you have honoured with your trust and ought to trust; and so you may be sure they have perfectly satisfied themselves, ere recommending it to you, that a change of investment from Government paper to the reclamation will be useful and profitable for the company. (Applause). Now there is another remark that I wish to make. One gentleman has asked now much of the land was occupied. I am glad to find the Chairman was able to say all the land was occupied, with a trifling exception; but you must bear in mind that the land in front touching on the sea-shore is much more valuable than the rest which is not in the same advantageous position, and that though it may happen that some of the land in the rear of our property is not occupied, nevertheless there might be a good reason for adding to the land close to the sea. But I believe the directors have considered this, in fact they would not pledge themselves to recommend it to you unless they had done so, and of course, with regard to their conduct, you must give them credit for being men of common sense who are not to launch out into such a project without good reason for believing it would be advantageous.

Mr Sorabjee—With all due deference to the influence and experience of the directors, with everything left to them, it is just possible they are not infallible. It is possible the directors might commit an error which out of a thousand shareholders we might correct; and not only that, but this meeting was convened to have the express consent of the shareholders on every point touched on in the report, and I think I and every one else speak it for the good of the shareholders. They have no other motive. I, myself who object to this, am a petty and insignificant shareholder, but for all that we know of the experience and influence and everything of the directors. I would not succumb in what I think my conscience thinks a wrong and mistaken act. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Are you going to propose an amendment?

Mr. Sorabjee—Yes, I am. I propose—"That the shareholders of the Colaba Company are not satisfied that the investment in land proposed to be reclaimed would yield a better return than the Government securities, nor do they think the land would be a better security, considering how the exports of the port are at present decreasing."

A show of hands was then taken by the Chairman with regard to his own motion and the one by Mr. Sorabjee, and the result seemed to be slightly in favour of the latter.

Dr. Dallas asked that there should be a poll of the shareholders on this question.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee—You require four or five shareholders to support you.

The Chairman—Any one member can call for a poll. The amendment is carried, according to the show of hands, but according to the number of shares it might be otherwise, and any shareholder has the privilege of asking a poll in order that the vote may be taken. I propose that we proceed with the business of the meeting at present, and that before separating a poll may be taken, and the result afterwards declared to the shareholders—each gentleman can leave his name and record his opinion as he is going out.

A Shareholder—We have already given our names as we came in; could the vote not be taken just now?

The Chairman—It would only delay us if we were to take it just now.

Mr. Sorabjee—I suppose there is a great majority in favour of my motion?

The Chairman—According to the show of hands there were thirty-two in favour of, and thirty against, it, but as far as I can judge the shares represented by those opposing are much more in number than are by those favouring your amendment held, and therefore I think it is a case for a poll, which may be demanded by any shareholder. Dr. Dallas has asked for a poll, and I would suggest that each shareholder record his opinion as he leaves the meeting, and then the result will be communicated to the shareholders.

Some conversation here took place chiefly in the vernacular.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee suggested towards the close thereof that the directors should be authorized to proceed with the reclamation after the present cloud hanging over Bombay had passed away. Perhaps, he added, Mr. Sorabjee would withdraw his amendment in favour of this one.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee then formally moved—"That the directors be good enough not to carry out the reclamation recommended in paragrap IV. without first hoding a special meeting for the consideration of the project."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett seconded this proposal so as to avoid a poll.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy also supported it.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Muncherjee for this suggestion, and in answer to a question said the directors would call a general meeting before proceeding with the works. I am sorry, added the Chairman, that there should be any misunderstanding, but I am afraid some do not quite understand what I explained just now. By passing the report the shareholders do not in any way commit themselves to any line of action,—the directors will choose the time for carrying out the work and will endeavour so far as they can to meet the wishes of the shareholders in carrying it out with their approval. (Applause.) The directors would be very happy to agree not to take any steps without inviting the shareholders to another meeting. (Hear, hear) It is not their wish to enter into any work at the present time when I understand any scheme that would involve the expenditure of capital would be particularly popular. (Applause.) Then may I consider that Mr. Bunshaw's amendment is withdrawn?

Mr. Sorabjee—I think I would propose that the consideration of the subject be deferred until next annual meeting.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy—Mr. Muncherjee's amendment is quite sufficient.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett seconded.

In compliance with the suggestion of the mover and seconder of the above, and other gentlemen, Mr. Sorabjee then withdrew his amendment.

The Chairman then said he presumed his original motion would first be passed, and then Mr. Muncherjee's would follow as a rider.

Mr. Sorabjee thought the two must be put together, as they were antagonistic; but

The Chairman explained that they were not at all antagonistic, for though the report was approved, if the shareholders passed a resolution requesting the directors not to carry out the work without first calling another meeting, that would meet the wishes of all. (Hear, hear.)

The original motion for the adoption of the report and declaration of dividend was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried, and Mr. Muncherjee's rider was afterwards unanimously passed.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

The Chairman said the next business was to appoint directors in place of those who retired by rotation. The retiring directors were Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and their colleagues on the board would be very glad if these gentlemen were reappointed by the shareholders.

It was then proposed by Dr. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, and carried unanimously—"That the retiring directors, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq., be re-elected."

The Chairman further said there had been several changes in the board during the year which, according to the articles of association, had to be confirmed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, seconded by Mr. G. F. Moir, and carried unanimously—"That the election by the Board of Mr. G. M. Stewart, Capt. G.F. Henry, and Mr. F. Mathew as directors of the company, in the room of Messrs. F. F. Lidderdale, J. P. Green and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, resigned, be confirmed."

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS—LIBERALITY LAUGHED AT.

The Chairman said that the appointment of auditors was the next business, and he should be glad to suggest to the shareholders that no change was necessary—that the gentlemen who had audited the accounts for the last two years (Messrs. S. W. Read and Jehanghier Gustadjee,) were familiar with the way in which they were kept, and should be re-appointed with the same remuneration as they had last year.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee—What is the remuneration?

The Chairman—Rs. 250 each.

Mr. Hormusjee—Then I beg to propose that some increase be made on the remuneration.

The Chairman—An *increase*?

Mr. Hormusjee—Yes; I would propose Rs. 500 each.

This idea seemed to create at first amazement, which melted into laughter, when

The Chairman remarked that he was afraid these were not the times for increases.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett—No; these are not the times when we should be so liberal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hormusjee reduced his figure to Rs. 400 for each auditor, but even that was not seconded, and so he withdrew his motion.

The original motion was then passed.

REDUCTION OF THE TRANSFER FEE.

Dr. Dallas then said—I have to move an alteration on the rules of the company which proposes "that clause 29 of the articles of association be rescinded." By that clause the secretaries and treasurers were in the habit of charging Rs. 5 for the transfer of each share. Well, they have been informed that the shareholders generally object to this charge of Rs. 5, that they think it rather too much, and therefore the directors themselves bring forward this alteration of the articles of association—"That in lieu of clause 29 the following be inserted:—'There shall be paid to the company in respect of the transfer or transmission of each share, such sum of money not exceeding Rs. 3 as the directors may from time to time prescribe.'" The directors wish by this form of resolution to leave it open to themselves to still further reduce the amount of transfer fee. The proposed fee is Rs. 3. The value of a share is Rs. 3,000, and we think R. 1 per Rs. 1,000 is a fair charge to make, but it may be reduced still further if future experience shows that Rs. 3 is too much. You must also be aware in considering this resolution that you are actually cutting down your own profits. You are getting a half of those fees, they are not all going to the secretaries and treasurers, and so here is a matter for your consideration. The directors propose it because they have heard the shareholders are complaining, but the shareholders have the benefit of the fee. Dr. Dallas then formally moved the resolution.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee seconded.

Some remarks were made on this resolution, Mr. Moteeram Bhuggoobhoy suggesting that Rs. 2 was enough of a fee, and another shareholder saying that as a high fee was only to prevent speculation, and as there was no speculation now-a-days, R. 1 might be sufficient.

The Chairman, however, explained that as this was an alteration of the rules, notice had to be given to absent shareholders regarding any motion or amendment. Such notice of the motion had been given, but there had been none regarding an amendment, so that he could not now receive any, and the shareholders must vote simply for, or against, the motion. Under the terms of the motion, the directors would have power to reduce the fee according to circumstances, and he trusted the shareholders would agree to the motion and rely on the directors endeavouring so far as they could to meet their wishes by any reduction they might consider desirable.

The motion was then unanimously passed.

PROPOSAL REGARDING A DEEP SEA PIER.

Captain Henry then rose to propose the following motion, of which notice had been given:—"That it is for the interest of this company that a deep sea pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the directors be requested to communicate with Government and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose." In supporting this motion Captain Henry said—I am sorry that the wording of the last portion of the resolution is rather unhappy, for I think the Chairman has already explained to you that it is not the wish of the directors, and certainly it is not my wish in proposing this resolution, that the company should at present raise any funds, or bind themselves under any monetary ties for the construction of this pier. At same time it is certainly very desirable for the interests of the Colaba Company that a pier should be erected near their property where ships would be able to get alongside to load and discharge their cargoes quickly. You are all aware, as well as I am, that the present arrangements in Bombay are very defective, and that a great loss of time takes place in getting cargoes put on board, and greater still in getting them brought ashore. The carrying trade of Bombay as between this and Europe—and it will very soon become the same to all the East—is fast being transferred from sailing ships to steamers, and I need not tell the life and success of a steamer is quick loading and discharge. It is impossible that a steamer can pay if she does not get that, and if you allow the same number of days to elapse for her discharging and getting cargo as in the case of a sailing ship, you may depend upon it she will not pay her owners and you will lose that trade. Now Colaba offers several advantages for the construction of a pier. In the first place I think I am right in saying you get into deep water much nearer from Colaba than from any part of the foreshore, and, consequently, the length of the pier you will have to construct—the portion which, I may say, will not be profitable—before you get to deep water will be the shorter, and consequently there will be less cost. Again, off the Colaba property the best anchorage for large ships in the harbour exists, in fact they cannot get further up, for the water shoals; and, thirdly, the terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is, or will shortly be, formed there—and not only should we look to the advantage of shipping cotton, which is the great staple of this port, from the pier at Colaba, but we ought also to expect the landing of goods, such as railway material, and as this will become the highway of all the ports in the East, we may expect we will get a large portion of the transit trade to the interior of India. (Hear, hear.) You are also aware that Government are discussing at the present moment the question of tidal basins on the Elphinstone land property, and also in Moody Bay; but we are told by an eminent engineer that, supposing this plan was decided on now and the construction at once commenced, it would take five years before a ship could be got in. Then I think even if they were constructed, it will take a larger sum to keep the entrance clear than is anticipated, and in consequence of the cost of keeping the basins as well as the entrances to them clear the amount that will have to be charged for admission to them will be almost prohibitory, whereas piers are quickly and cheaply constructed. The fact of their being quickly constructed gives a quick return of the money: and the fact of this one being constructed from Colaba would give a great advantage to the Colaba Company, because it would bring trade to their property beyond the advantage to the ships which would not have to be taken up the harbour through among the other shipping, but get alongside the pier the moment they came in, discharge their cargo at once, and ship a fresh one immediately. There are other advantages which Colaba offers for this purpose, and more especially with regard to cotton—the principal presses are all concentrated around the Colaba property. In asking you to support this resolution, I would beg you to understand that though the latter part of it, says the directors, are to be requested to "consider the best means of raising funds" for constructing this pier, I do not by any means wish to ask the directors to raise funds for this purpose at once, on the contrary it is only to strengthen the hands of the directors in impressing on Government the necessity of not concentrating all the trade of Bombay into one place, which it seems their intention to do—into Moody Bay or the Elphinstone property. (Hear, hear.) We know that that part of the town is considerably over-crowded, and why not extend the traffic? We have the B. B. and C. I. Railway down to Colaba, and why not let us construct a pier where it will take off the rush of trade from one particular part of the town, and at the same time give greater facilities for the shipping completing their business? With these remarks I would offer this resolution for your consideration, and I may say from my knowledge as a person much interested in steam shipping, I am perfectly sure if this pier which is perfectly feasible were completed, ships coming into the harbour would be compelled to make use of it, whether they wished or not. I am sure if you came to construct it to-morrow, it would yield a fair dividend for the money expended upon it. (Hear, hear.) Captain Henry concluded by formally moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. Mathew, another of the directors, seconded the resolution, and expressed his concurrence in the views stated by Captain Henry.

After Captain Henry's remarks had been explained in the vernacular,

Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw asked what the cost of the pier would be.

Captain Henry—I am not aware. No pier has actually been settled on, and you may have any kind you like, from Rs. 50,000 to 50 lakhs.

Mr. Sorabjee—But what would meet the requirements of the port?

Captain Henry—That depends on the quality of the pier.

Mr. Sorabjee—We want a good one.

Captain Henry—Well, that is an engineering question, which I am not qualified to answer.

Mr. Sorabjee—You cannot say satisfactorily?

Captain Henry—That I cannot.

The Chairman—There have been several schemes submitted as is mentioned in the report. None of these have been estimated for, but I happen to know that one scheme has been sent in accompanied with tender to construct a pier which would accommodate a large number of ships at Colaba at a cost of under twenty lakhs,—the exact amount is £180,000 odd. That is for the whole work, but the pier can be constructed according to the requirements for it,—for instance, we can first run it out to deep water, and then add to it as is required, and the cost will depend on the size of the undertaking. But I don't see that that is a question you need enter on at all at present. You are not asked to pass a resolution sanctioning any proposal, you are merely asked to resolve that it is for the interests of the company that a pier should be constructed at Colaba, and I don't think any shareholder will dispute that it is for the benefit of the company to have such a pier. The resolution is in these terms:—"That it is for the interests of this company that a deep sea pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the directors be requested to communicate with Government and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose." Now the directors are merely asked to communicate with Government for the interests of the company, and it is merely a suggestion that they should consider the subject in order to be able to answer questions such as have been put just now, and I think I may assure you nothing would be done without calling the shareholders together.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then what use is this resolution?

The Chairman—To strengthen the hands of the directors and assist them in carrying on the matter.

Mr. Sorabjee—Perhaps the directors may carry it on to-morrow.

The Chairman—Carry on what?

Mr. Sorabjee—The construction of a pier.

The Chairman—They have no power.

Dr. Dallas—I may just mention for the assurance of Mr. Bunshaw and the other shareholders that the directors have no power to go into this matter at all. They cannot under the articles of association enter on the project, but still as the Colaba Company has at present a very important interest in Bombay connected with the trade and shipping of the port the directors thought it desirable to obtain from the shareholders an expression of opinion as to the desirability and advantage of having a deep sea pier. No doubt it would be of the greatest possible advantage to us. No doubt it would increase the value of the property 100 per cent., but that is all we have power to do. We cannot ask you to raise money or expend your capital, but we ask you, as you have a deep interest in the foreshore, to say whether you think it is desirable. We have no power under the articles of association to launch into this scheme at all—there must be another company or something of that sort,—so that you are not bound by this in any way, but are merely asked to say if you think it would be desirable to have such a pier built, but you need not have any fears on the money question.

Mr. Sorabjee—I don't understand how the twenty lakhs are to be raised.

Dr. Dallas—You are not asked to raise it at all.

The Chairman—The shareholders are only asked to express their opinion on the matter.

Mr. Sorabjee—The shareholders are not asked to raise the money, but the project—

The Chairman—There is no project at all; the directors are merely asked to communicate with Government and consider the matter.

Captain Henry—I think I might amend the resolution by leaving out the last paragraph. We will suppose the proposal to consider as to raising the money is withdrawn and then I don't see any objection to the motion.

Mr. Sorabjee—Is it legal to withdraw it at this moment?

Captain Henry—I will withdraw it this moment, with pleasure. (Applause.)

This seemed to meet the views of all, and so the resolution was unanimously passed in this form:—"That it is for the interests of this company that the deep sea pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the directors be requested to communicate with Government on the subject."

The meeting then separated.

HOBBY HORSES.

(*Pioneer*, Aug. 5.)

"HAVE not," asks Sterne, "the wisest of men in all ages, have they not had their hobby-horses, their coins and their cockle-shells, their drums and their trumpets, their fiddles, their maggots, and their butterflies?"—and Sterne does not quarrel with them for it. "There is," he says, "no disputing against hobby-horses, and for my part I seldom do." In one point, therefore, we have been unconsciously imitating Sterne, for we, also, seldom dispute about hobby-horses. Nor should we be doing it now, if it were not that we notice that the rider—no less a person than Sir Seymour Fitzgerald—has got a hobby-horse, on which, instead of "riding it peaceably and quietly along the king's highway," he would have us mount too—would compel us to get up behind him. As perhaps our readers do not know what His Excellency's hobby is, we will tell them. It is the Exhibition (that is to be) in 1871. His Excellency was booted and spurred for the ride long ago, and in the piping times of peace he got astride; but now, just when the sky is charged with storms, and hard times have made the ground dangerous riding, His Excellency is off! The plans of the crystal building, which is to perpetuate the name of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, are at this moment lying before the contractor. Will no one put his hands on His Excellency's rein? We have no mind for the pillion just now, besides His Excellency may be badly thrown if he does not dismount while he can. But this is not the worst. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald rides two hobby-horses at once!—the other animal is *Philharmonic Hall*, a magnificent filly, by *His Excellency* out of *His-own-brain*. Meanwhile, to drop the semblance of levity, the steam engine and the model machinery for the use of the Engineering College are lying out in the rain at Poona, because the funds for setting them up have been spent on hobby-horses and gilt furniture. This is not, we say it with an honest impatience, as it should be: these are no times for blowing glass-bubbles or flirting with Euterpe. We cannot afford the luxury of hobby-horses *and* an income-tax.

IMPORTANT CASE TO JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

A VERY important case regarding the liability of judicial officers for acts done in their official capacity was heard in the Chief Court of the Punjab the other day where the plaintiff, the Bank of Upper India at Meerut, sued Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner formerly at Delhi and now in the Lahore district, for the sum of Rs. 1,244, on the ground that Mr. O'Brien had illegally caused this sum to be paid over to a Miss Loman, in execution of a decree for possession of a house granted in her favour by the Chief Court of the Punjab in 1869. Mr. Justice Lindsay, in delivering judgment, admitted that it was almost inconceivable how Mr. O'Brien could have made the mistake he did, and that he was certainly not free from blame, but that as his error was simply one of procedure and he had not acted absolutely beyond his jurisdiction, the action brought by the Bank was not maintainable under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1850. In consideration however of the hardship entailed on the Bank, the Court would not allow the defendant any costs.—*Indian Public Opinio*, August 2.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 14th July, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT.—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. Society, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

MEMBERS.—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Dhunjee bhoy Framjee, Esq.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Wm. M. Wood, Esq.; Capt. G. F. Henry; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; George Hooper, Esq.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Thomas Diver, Esq., M.D.; Prof. Oxenham; F. Mathew, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; Dr. W. Thom; Capt. J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; T. F. Punnett, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; Beramjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Rustomjee Cowasjee Batherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Edward Walker, Esq.; Dustoor Jamaspjee Muncherjee; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; Hurrichund Chintamon, Esq.; Babajee Cashinath, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, Esq.; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.; the Rev. R. Jardine; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

MEMBERS ELECTED.—Dr. J. Mouat, C.B., V.C., Inspector-General of the British Medical Service in the Bombay Presidency; Shantaram Vittal, Esq., L.M.; Mooljee Thackersi, Esq.; H. S. K. Bellairs, Esq., Professor of English Literature; H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., Agent G. I. P. Railway; Joseph E. André, Esq., Bombay Civil Service; Venayekrao Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball, C.S.; James Simpson, Esq., Agent Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and Robert Ewing, Esq.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.—Haji Ebrahim Jaytakur, Esq., J. P., proposed by J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C., seconded by James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary; and Miguel Vicente de Abreu, Knight of the Portuguese order of Christ and of the order of Nossa Senhora de Conceigao da Villa Vicoza, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Goa, proposed by J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C., seconded by J. C. Lisboa, Esq., G.G.M.C.

LETTERS READ.—From Bhau Daji, Esq., forwarding, at the request of the Chief of Jusdun in Kattiawar, a valuable shield and a Sirohi sword; from A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D., dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding at the request of Mr. King, Assistant Collector in charge, Kaira, two silver coins found buried in the ground within the limits of Monge Peethaee in the Kuppurwanj talooka, in the district of Kaira; from the Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt, dated 28th ultimo, forwarding, by order of the Director of Public Instruction, a copy of the Pahlavi Pazand Glossary for the use of the library; from A. C. Gumpert, Esq., a copy of drawings of Dr. Leitner's collection of coins.

Several books and pamphlets, presented to the library, were laid before the meeting.

Mr. Bhau Daji read the following report on the 83 silver coins, forwarded by H. W. B. Erskine, Esq., Collector of Nassick. The coins (83) eighty-three "found by certain boys in the village of Dewlana, talooka Baglan, near the side of a river," forwarded by H. W. B. Erskine, Esq., Collector of Nassick, with his letter, dated 22nd January 1870, are very important as furnishing the name of a new king, of about the same age as Kumaragupta; eighty-two of the coins weigh fifteen tolas and thirty-eight grains, the average weight of a piece or single coin being thus thirty-three and a half grains. The coins are of silver and vary in weight from thirty to thirty-four grains.

They are all from the mint of one king. They resemble the coins of Kumaragupta considerably.

The face is a good deal similar to that of Kumaragupta, and as the execution of the coins of Kumaragupta exhibits a deterioration of art when compared with the coins of the Kshatrapas, so is a similar defective worship to be detected in these coins. On the obverse of Kumaragupta's coins, there is a peacock but in its stead there is in these coins an image of Nandi or the Bull, but it is as well to point out that in the coins of Skandagupta, the son of Kumaragupta, there is sometimes on the obverse a Nandi or Bull. I possess a coin of Skandagupta with a peacock on the obverse.

The Nandi is pretty well executed on the coins in a squatting posture.

Around the Nandi, which is in the centre, are letters of the same age as those of Kumaragupta's coins and are equally difficult to decipher, as the diacritual marks are not given. Selecting twelve coins I have carefully cleaned them, and doubtful letters in one have been made out by more distinct impressions of the same in others. The legend is read by me as follows:—*Raja Parama Mahesvara; Mánás a Nripa Deva Dhyána Srikasa.*

Who this Mánás a Nripa or king, the great devotee of Mahesvara, who derives his glory from contemplating God it is impossible at present to say. We are in perfect darkness with regard to the Kings of the Deccan, between the time of Gotamputra, whose name occurs in the Cave Inscriptions, and that of Jaya Sinha Vallabha, the only Chálukya king whose name has been as yet discovered.

In my opinion the coins belong to a king, probably of the Deccans, about the end of the fourth century of the Christian era.

On the recommendation of Mr. Bhau Daji it was agreed to keep all the coins, retaining a portion for the museum, and to send a portion of them to the Royal Asiatic Society, London, and the Bengal Asiatic Society.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik then read his paper as follows:—

In my last paper, I described a Hindu holiday, named the Naga Panchami, and offered in connection with that festival certain observations relating to serpent worship in Western India. I then stated what my researches had led me to conclude about the probable origin of this form of public worship, and its relation to a yet higher and older religion, the Linga worship, in the East.

On the present occasion, I propose to offer a few remarks on the shrine sacred to the river Krishna, at the village of Mahabaleavara, the modes of worship observed by pilgrims at this shrine, and the position of the different hereditary servants connected with the temple. This will be an indirect contribution to the discussion of serpent and Linga worship, and the actual living relationship of the wild hill tribes therewith.

The village of Mahabalesvara is situated on the Sahyadri range of mountains, the Great Western range usually termed the Ghat, and extending from the valley of the Tapti in the North to Cape Comorin on the south.

The village lies in lat. 17° 55′ N., long. 73° 41.′ E. It is about 75 miles S. E. of Bombay, and about 40 miles distant from the Western sea coast. This village is reckoned sacred by the Hindus, chiefly from its being situated at the source of the river Krishna, although there is a temple dedicated to the God Mahadeva at this village, and which is known as the temple of Mahabalesvara. The principal attraction of this place is the shrine of the river Krishna. A stone temple built about 125 years ago over the source of that river is annually resorted to from all parts of the neighbouring country, and every 12th year, when the planet Jupiter enters the sign of Virgo, pilgrims from all parts of the country assemble at this place to bathe themselves in the sacred waters of the Ganges, which river is believed to make her appearance at this shrine at the beginning of that year and stay there for a twelvemonth, on a visit, it is said, to her younger sister, the Krishna.

Annexed is a plan of the temple which was kindly prepared for me by Mr. Madhavrao Ramchandra Kelkar, of the Public Works Department.

A general description of the temple over the source of the river Krishna at Mahabaleswara will not be out of place here. The temple stands at the foot of the hill facing the east, and with its auxiliary buildings occupies an area of about 6,000 square feet, enclosed by masonry walls 4 feet in thickness. The temple measures 36-6 in length and 16-6 in breadth, having an open courtyard in front, measuring 62-3 in length and 32-6 in width, which contains two cisterns having flights of steps leading down to their bottoms. Along the three sides of the courtyard is a cloister 9-6 in width, with pillars 2 square in front. In the eastern face of the cloister is an entrance gate 4-9 in width with a passage of the same width, leading to the courtyard. Just opposite to the entrance gate and partially projecting into the cisterns is a pavilion, the Nandi's chapel. Here the Nandi, or sacred bull, is seated over a platform raised three feet above the floor of the courtyard. By the sides of the cloisters, the visitors pass over a broad step and approach the temple. The plinth of the temple, as well as of the cloisters, is raised 3 feet above that of the courtyard, and their floors paved with cut stone. The temple is formed of two bays, with a portico in front. Each bay is divided into five parts, each 7-6 in length, from centre to centre of the pillars which measure 4½ feet, from the surface of the floor. Semi-circular arches have been turned both longitudinally and transversely as shown by dotted lines on the plan. The construction of the roof is peculiar. Each subdivision of the bay forms a square, and is separately roofed in by brackets or corbets placed over the crown of the arches, the upper bracket projecting beyond the one just below it, thus forming a dome. The roof therefore when seen from inside shows as many domes as there are subdivisions in each bay; while the outside of the roof has been brought in a line and finished off in steps running longitudinally but sloping transversely to carry down rain-water. The construction of the roof of the cloisters is similar to that of the temple. To the west side of the temple and between the two walls is the main source. Through the front wall, five holes or drains have been made which represent the rivers Krishna, Venna, Koyana, Gayatri, and Savitri. The priests say, that two other rivers, namely, the Bhagirathi and the Sarasvati, flow from the two sides of the other Gangas or rivers. The first, once in every twelve years as has been above described; and the latter, once in every sixty years. These holes, through which these two rivers are said to flow, are marked on the plan in the north and south corners respectively.

The water from the main source flows through the abovementioned five holes into a channel in their front and ultimately discharges itself through a spout resembling a cow's head into the cistern in the courtyard. Here, the visitors to the temple bathe and perform all the ceremonies connected with their ablutions. The walls and roof of the temple, &c., are of a permanent construction. Cut stone has been used throughout; and the building has a bold cornice all round.

This temple has been built by a Sattara Brahmana family, named Anagala. Brahminical as this shrine is considered to be, the first hereditary officer connected with its management is a Koli or rather a family of Kolis. They are called in this connection Ganga Putra [*i.e.*, sons of the Ganga or sacred river], and, as soon as a person has bathed, any offering that he makes either in cash or in the shape of clothes, articles of food, &c., is appropriated by the Kolis connected with the establishment. What the pilgrims offer before bathing is alone retained by the Brahman priests, who make it a point of pressing the visitors to this shrine to make some offering before bathing in one of the cisterns for their own profit.

At the temple of Mahabaleavara, also the Kolis hold a hereditary position, and the Guravas, who worship the Linga in that temple appear more closely allied to the hill tribes than to the inhabitants of the plains; they [*i. e.*, the Guravas] have however no connection with the shrine of the Krishna, where the Kolis alone are the principal officers in charge. On looking into the traditions connected with the two temples and comparing their history with that of the famous shrine Mahabalesvara at Gokarna in North Kanara, I am inclined to hold that of the two shrines situated at the village of Mahablesvara, that of the Krishna is the more ancient, while that of Mahabalesvara of a comparatively modern origin. It is true that if one goes to the temple of Mahabalesvara, a small rock is pointed out in the sanctuary, and he is shown several holes in that rock more or less full of water. These are described to be the seven sacred rivers,—Krishna, Venna, Koyana, Gayatri, Savitri, Bhagirathi and Sarasvati, in embryo; but there is nothing to connect these holes with the temple of the Krishna, where again one or two streams appear to be made to flow through five channels pointed out in the map. Nor is there anything to show how the water flowing through the cow's head into the cisterns below are connected with the five rivers, which take their rise at this village. The Krishna in reality ceases to flow from the second cistern, and its real source is in a small temple lower down, at the same village, at a little distance from the main building. This latter temple is a small building like an ordinary native country-house, and overlooks the magnificent valley of the river *Krishna* below. The other rivers cannot be connected with the main source in any way. They rise in different valleys on the hills, and the Venna and the Koyana flow into the Deccan, while the Gayatri and the Savitri flowing towards the west, from the Bankote river, at the mouth of which stands fort Victoria. The Venna [called by the lower classes of natives Yenna] flows towards the east, and is absorbed into the Krishna at Mahuli, a village about five miles from Sattara. This river is mentioned (1) in the Vishnu Purana; and is apparently so named after the mountaineer king Vena (see the Bhagavata Purana, Skanda IV. Adhyaya 14; also Wilson's Vishnu Purana, pp. 99 and 100), who was slain by the Brahman sages for his setting himself up above the creator of the universe, and the other gods of the Hindu Pantheon, and directing that all sacrifices should be offered to him instead of to the gods.

Near the source of the river, within one-fourth of a mile from the Venna lake, in the Venna valley, there is a slab placed by the late Chief of Sangli, Chintamanrao Appa Sahib Patvardhan, in a small temple erected in honour of that river. The Koyana seems to be a name derived either from Keavena or from Koh, a primitive term signifying a mountain. There is a fine bridge on this river, between Mahabalesvara and the village of Para; and this river after flowing towards the Deccan joins with the Krishna at Karada. This confluence is termed a love-embrace from the direct meeting of the two rivers. The Savitri is the main stream which forms the Bankote river. Except in one of the previously mentioned holes in the temple of Krishna, the fifth river Gayatri, as a separate river, has no existence. Both these names are derived from the sun, and are looked upon as equally sacred by the pilgrims.

The principal river of the group is the Krishna, and this is the only river which appears to have its source near the shrine. The river Krishna has been known from ancient times. It has a Puranic history of its own, entitled the Krishna Mahatmya [*i. e.*, greatness of the Krishna]. It is described as a portion of the Skanda, one of the 18 principal Purans, and whatever its historical value, it is useful to explain the practice and observances, which obtain at the present day at different places along its banks, till it discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal. Its sanctity cannot be very ancient; for its name does not occur in the Amarakosh, a Sanskrit dictionary composed about or after the beginning of the Christian era; nor is the name found in any other Sanskrit dictionary of note on this side of India. It is mentioned in the Vishnu Purana (2) and other Puranas, and its present importance probably dates from the time of the Rajas of Sattara, who have endowed this as well as the neighbouring shrine of Mahabalesvara. Tradition relates that a dynasty surnamed more reigned in that part of the country, and places are pointed out where their Queens used to bathe, where they put on their town-clothes and put off their wild dresses, whenever they came to the shrine. But even these do not carry us further than 350 years. I have not been able to discover any records pointing to a period more remote, nor have I met with any traditional accounts of dynasties older than the Mores.

A brief account of what the pilgrims have to do at this shrine may not be out of place. Pilgrims who resort to this shrine generally engage a Brahmana priest called Upadhyaya (3). The general rule is, that whichever member of the priestly family, first meets with a new-comer, that member becomes the Upadhyaya of that new-comer. Pilgrims are generally induced to give letters of appointment, of which I annex a few specimens, omitting names. The getting of new pilgrims to entrust their priestship to themselves has become a sort of regular trade, and a visitor is at once surrounded by these hungry priests, with books in their hands, demanding his name and surname, and his pedigree as far as it can be traced. If one's name is not discovered in their books, nor that of one of his ancestors, the most pressing importunities are used to obtain some sort of writing, giving the future officiating priestship to the family of the particular priest. This priest serves as a general guide, and, if intelligent, is of very great assistance in going through the various antiquarian corners of the place. The usual ceremonies at this shrine consist of bathing in the cistern, above described, the waters of which are generally allowed to remain in a very impure state. The worship of the five rivers at the sources marked on the plan and the feeding the Brahmanas occupy the most conspicuous place in the pilgrim's curriculum. If the pilgrim should have lost his father, he performs Shraddha (4) to propitiate the names of his ancestors. In all these ceremonies the Brahmana priests play the most important part. The gatherings of the pilgrims are the largest during the year. This is called the Kanyagata (5) and is looked upon as the harvest season of the priests and the Kolis connected with the shrine. Every year, the day of Sivaratra (6) is a great day at this place; and in the month of Phalguna [generally corresponding with March and April] the festival of Krishnabai, as the river is generally called by its worshippers, is celebrated with due ceremonies. Behind the hill from which the Krishna takes its rise, extends the forest called Brahmaranya or the forest of Brahma. The visitor is shown the spots where the gods of olden times are said to have performed their religious sacrifices. But

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(1) See page 185, of Professor Wilson's translation of the Vishnu Purana.

(2) See Wilson's translation p. 184.

(3) Upadhyaya means a preceptor, or one from whom one can learn.

(4) A feast at which some Brahmans are worshipped in the name of the worshipper's ancestors. It is celebrated twice a year, and is also observed whenever a man visits a Tirtha or holy place.

(5) The year during which the planet Jupiter comes in the sign of Kanaya or Virgo.

(6) The 14th night of the dark half of the month of Magha, esteemed as one particularly sacred to Siva.

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beyond local traditions there is nothing to support these accounts. Mrs. Postans' description (7) applies to the Krishna which is the only river distinctly traceable to its source. "Few scenes," writes Mrs. Postans, "are more lovely than the beautiful valley of the Krishna, as seen from the open temples of Mahabalesvara. The smooth and brightly gleaming waters, like a silvery thread, wind their quiet way between the richly wooded hills, which form a vista of fertile shelter to the grassy banks; while the herds, feeding peacefully beside the sacred river, complete the scene and afford a glimpse of pastoral beauty, the more fair and sweet, perhaps, as contrasted with the sublime mountain solitudes of the immediate neighbourhood."

In describing the shrines at the village of Mahabalesvara, it may be thought I ought to have begun with an account of the temple of Mahabalesvara itself, but I think the principal point of attraction and the order shrine is that of the river Krishna; and the temple of Mahabalesvara is of a more modern date, established after the model of the undoubtedly very ancient shrine of Mahabalesvara at Gokarna in North Kanara. Gokarna is a town on the seacoast, in the district of Kanara, about 25 miles to the south of Kadawada (now called Karwar). This spot is celebrated from the times of the Mahabharata for its sanctity (8.)

And it is also more particularly described in the Skanda Purana. Its glories are also celebrated in the vernaculars, and thousands of pilgrims annually resort to this shrine. It is one of the oldest Linga temples in Southern India, and the following is a brief traditional account of its establishment as now received by its devotees, for which I am indebted to a Kanara friend.

Story of Gokarna Mahabalesvara: (9)

"Gokarna is one of the most celebrated places of Linga worship in India. It is a small seaport town in the district of North Kanara, about 25 miles southward from Kadvad (or Carwar as it is now called). The name Gokarna (from *Go* a cow, and *Karna* an ear) has its origin in the natural shape of the place, which, it is said, resembles the form of a cow's ear. The Linga worshipped here is known by the appellation of Mahabalesvara, whose temple, a massy structure of stone having little pretentions to architectural beauty, is situated very near to the seashore. The origin of this place of worship is ascribed to Ravana, the king of the Raksh Sashas, who ruled in Ceylon. Mention is made of Gokarna in the Mahabharata and other Puranas. It has, besides, always enjoyed a great celebrity throughout the length and breadth of India.

"The details of the story which connects Ravana with the origin of the place are as follows:—On a certain occasion Ravana happening to see his mother worship a Linga made of earth, felt that both his power as a king and his zeal as a devotee of Siva were slighted. He would give himself no rest before he proved to his mother that he was not such an unworthy son, that while he was in existence she should have to worship a Linga made of earth. He offered to get for her the Prana Linga (*i. e.*, the ethereal body of Siva himself, and forthwith hastened to the fountain head on the mountain Kailasa. Nor was he late in accomplishing his object. Being moved by his fervent prayers, Isvara (10) presented him at once with his own Prana Linga. This alarmed the other deities who were afraid that the possession of this symbol of divine power might add to the aggrandizement of their oppressor and enemy. Accordingly it was resolved to free the Prana Linga from the bands of the tyrant by all means. Vishnu and Ganapati were the two instruments that were employed to effect this purpose. When Ravana had come near Gokarna, Vishnu held his discus against the sun, and made it appear to the world below, that the time of the evening prayers was at hand. Though a giant, Ravana was descended from a Brahmana family. He performed the Brahminical rites and ceremonies with the same punctuality with which any other Brahman would do. He therefore could not let the hour of sunset pass by without offering the evening prayers. But this he was not in a position to do, while bearing the Linga in his hands. Neither could he place the Linga on the ground, because he had been told, that no sooner he placed it on ground, than it would become firmly fixed there so as to be immoveable afterwards. While in this fix, he chanced to see Ganapati and begged of him to hold the Linga for a little while. Ganapati consented to do so, provided he would be relieved soon. Ravana accordingly handed up the Linga to Ganapati, and went to perform his prayers. He had scarcely finished them, when Ganapati called him three times, and pretending to feel the burden too heavy for him, placed the Linga on the ground. As was expected, it became firmly planted there. Meanwhile, Vishnu withdrew his discus from the sun, and Ravana, to his great astonishment, saw that there was yet time for the sun to set. Returning to the place where he had left Ganapati, he found the Linga placed on the ground. His anger at the event knew no bounds, and mustering up all his strength, he attempted to root up the Linga; but unfortunately for him it had become immoveable. He made five attempts, four of which brought into his grasp only as many pieces of the Linga, but as nothing sort of the Linga in its entirety could satisfy him, he threw the pieces aside. In the fifth attempt to take out the main part, his strength failed him when he cried out, Oh! Mahabala (meaning Great power)! And this is said to be the origin of the appellation, Mahabalesvara. Strange as this story may appear, the evidence which is pointed out to the sceptic in support of its truthfulness is still more curious. In the neighbourhood of the Mahabalesvara's temple, there is an idol of Ganapati having in its head a fissure which is represented to be the mark of a blow which Ravana gave him out of anger in consequence of his having placed the Linga on the ground. With reference to the four pieces severed from the principal Linga tradition adds that in time each became an object of worship to the people living in the neighbourhood of the place where it happened to fall. Temples have been built in all the four places in honour of the four Lingas thus produced, and one and all of these temples occupy a prominent place in the list of the Devasthanas in North Kanara. Their names are as follows:—1 Murdesvara, in the talook of Honore; 2 Gunavantesvara, in the same talook; Dharesvara, in the Coompta talook; 4 Sejesvar, in the Carwar talook. Gokarna is a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Thousands of people from all parts of India resort to it during the annual Sivaratri festival, which takes place in the month of Magha (February and March). In the eye of the people of Canara, Gokarna is holier than Benares itself. The following sloka which may be heard from the mouth of every individual in the country, describes the feeling of veneration which the people entertain for Gokarna:—

"गोकर्णस्यमहाकाशीविश्वनाथोमहाबल ;
कोटीतीर्थस्यगंगायांसमुद्रमधिकंफलं ॥"

Nor is real evidence of the superior sanctity of Gokarna wanting. There is a temple on the banks of a small river called Tamraparna very near to the temple of Mahabalesvara dedicated to the goddess Tamra Gaori, who is represented in a human figure holding in one of her hands a pair of scales for weighing the relative sanctity of Gokarna and Kasi. The scale is of course turned in favour of the former!

"II. There are so many Tirthas (or holy places) and Lingas in Gokarna, that it would be idle if not difficult to attempt to give a more accurate account of them than one furnished by a saying in the Canarese language, which when translated into English would mean 'At Gokarna a stone is Linga and water is a Tirtha.'"

This, it appears to me, is the original Mahabalesvara of which we have a mere copy at the village of Mahabalesvara. The above tradition of Gokarna points out to the origin of these places of Linga worship by the influence of, if not amongst, the wild tribes of the mountains of whom Ravana is a fair representative. The actual position of the Kolis at the temples of the Krishna and also of Mahabalesvara appear to confirm the above conclusion. The priests point out in the temple of Mahabalesvara the source of the Krishna; but unfortunately for them, the source of the river is at a higher altitude than the Mahabalesvara temple; and their story must therefore be put down as a mathematically proved fable. Krishna being considered a sacred river, had to be referred to a sacred source, and the perversity of man seems to have here set aside the noble works of God—the true source of the river—and assigned a low symbol invented by the wild tribes of the hills, for the origin of the sacred river.

The serpent is connected with both these temples; and from a Linga temple he seems to be quite inseparable. In the latter, he is represented as being coiled round the Linga while in the temple of the Krishna, a living one is supposed to be guarding its sources.

The Ganga (as the sacred Ganges is called) is said to have its origin in the peaks of the sacred Kailas. And all sacred rivers are now called by the name of Ganga; and their origin is supposed to be the head of Siva. The god Siva has however now come to be universally represented by the Linga brought by the wild Ravana from which the serpent appears to be inseparable. The priests at both the shrines are primarily the wild or at least non-vedic tribes. Some of these wear the Linga, and these do not partake of food prepared by a Brahmana; and Brahmanas are prohibited from becoming officiating priests at Siva's temple, and cannot partake of any offerings there made. There is no doubt that the people do consider that there is something awkward if not obscene in Linga worship. Because so far as I am aware, only young girls who have not arrived at maturity, and old ladies who have passed the period of child-bearing, are alone permitted to enter a Siva temple. Others have to perform their worship by deputy. The Puranic account of Mahabalesvara itself is very meagre, and is reserved for another occasion.

On the reading of the above paper and after making a few remarks on it, the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson moved, that the Society's best thanks be given to Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik for the interesting paper that had been read, which motion having been seconded by Dr. Bhau Daji was unanimously carried.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned.

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(7) See Postans' Western India in 1838, vol. II., pp. 267 and 268.

(8) The Mahabharata Nanaparva, chapter 85, Slokas 24 to 27.

"अयगोकर्णमासाद्य त्रिषुलोकेषुविश्रुतंसमुद्रमध्येराजेन्द्रसर्वलोकनमस्कृतम् ॥ २४ ॥ यत्रब्रह्मादयोदेवाऋषयश्चतपोधना : ॥ भूतयक्षपिशाचाश्चकिन्नरा : समहोरगा : ॥ २५ ॥ सिद्धचारणगंधर्वामानुषा : पन्नगास्तथा ॥ सरित : सागरा : शैलाउपासन्तउमापतिम् ॥ २६ ॥ तत्रेशानंसमभ्यर्च्यत्रिरात्रोपोषितोनर : ॥ अश्वमेधमवाप्नोतिगाणपत्यंचविन्दति ॥ २७ ॥ उष्यद्वादशरात्रंतुपूतात्माचभवेन्नर : ॥"

Translation:—Oh! best of the Kings! then he came to the town of Gokarna near the sea which is well known to the three worlds, and is adored by all men (24) where stay before the god, Siva, gods beginning with Brahma, austere sages, bhutas (a class of spirits), Yakshas (another class of spirits) Pisachas (demons), Kinnaras (heavenly songsters), huge reptiles, (25) Siddhas (sages), Charanas (bards), Gandharvas (heavenly songsters), men and serpents; rivers, oceans, [and] mountains. (26) There, a man who worships the god Siva and observes a fast for three days and nights obtains the fruit of performing a horse sacrifice, and lordship over men. (27) And one who lives there for 12 days and nights, has his soul purified.

(9) See the Sivalilamrita, a Marathi poetical work, describing the exploits of Siva, Chapter IV.

(10) A name of Siva.

BABY FARMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As the question of infanticide is again before the public, it may serve a useful purpose if I relate some personal experiences of mine obtained on this subject about two years ago. My investigations were very thorough, and my information equally complete. I was excited and horrified by my discoveries, and hesitated to divulge them. About six months afterwards a physician connected with one of the medical journals undertook a similar task, and the results of his efforts were given to the public. But my sex gave me a great advantage over him in this pursuit. I will, as far as possible, exclude from the narrative the results common to both our inquiries, so that fellow-labourers in the same field may not appear to trench upon each other's work.

I began my investigations by writing several letters in answer to the constant advertisements in certain papers offering accommodation to ladies for board and lodging, with medical attendance. These advertisements were worded in a variety of ways—some looked quite honest and above board; some were suggestive of secrecy and of mystery; some asked for the charge of children from the birth; others were headed "Adoption," and many boldly described the advertisers as "midwives." I pressed as many as eight people into my service to help me in the preliminary work of answering these advertisements. I made my gentlemen aides write as if they were in trouble about some young girl or married woman, and they wrote according to my dictation in various styles, corresponding with their supposed positions and characters, and more or less feelingly—from the man who said he had got into "an infernal scrape with a woman," and in a cold-blooded business way asked to know how much it would cost to wash his hands of the whole affair, as he wanted to go abroad, to the timid despairing boy writing with tears in his ink (as it were), who had more love than money, and begged "for God's sake" to get an answer by return of post. One letter from "a swell" (as I knew the midwife would call him) was a masterpiece of art. His position and honour were often mentioned, and alternate bribes and threats were insinuated if profound secrecy could not be insured. Then came letters from women of all ages and stations. My maid, who was (for her station) well educated, composed a letter begging for an interview with one of these obliging lodginghouse-keepers. She wrote in great distress about being forced to give up her situation, but said the father of the child, who was a "perfect gentleman," was ready to do anything to make her comfortable. My little kitchenmaid, after great persuasion, also undertook to write a letter on the subject; but not until I explained my project and motives could I convince her she would come to no harm by acceding to my wishes. "You know, Ma'am," said she "I am only a poor girl, and my mother would be broken-hearted if she thought I had gone wrong." I sympathized greatly with Emily's respect for her mother's feelings, and replied, "You can't come to any harm by writing a letter pretending you are in trouble and expecting a baby." After again explaining my motives and describing how anxious I was to expose the system of baby-farming, and how cruel it was to the poor little innocent creatures, Emily became quite interested in my scheme and consented; and the result was a wonderfully ill-spelt note on a piece of dirty paper, which would have been pathetic enough had its contents been true. I wrote a few letters myself in feigned hands, supposed to come from married women, governesses, widows, &c., I persuaded a maiden lady to write about adopting a child from the birth, and from the awe-struck way in which she presented me with a packet of answers offering her children of all sizes, ages, complexions, and sexes, I saw how much the effort had cost her, and felt very grateful to her for departing so far from the even tenour of her life to oblige me. "Here are all the answers I have received, my dear," said she, "but please don't ask me to go into the matter any further. Only think if they were to find out my address, and bring a baby here, and leave it! What should I do? I know your motives are good in investigating this subject, my dear, and it is very dreadful, all that goes on; but in my position I don't like being mixed up in it." I have a very keen sense of the ludicrous, and I could not help laughing at this plaintive appeal. Indeed, many circumstances that occurred during my investigations were comical in the extreme, and made me laugh heartily, while others were so horribly suggestive as to make my flesh creep. So intensely interested did I become in each phase of the subject, and so perfectly did I identify myself with each character I had to assume and each letter I had to write, that I slept little during the many weeks I was engaged in this arduous and singular pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. In due time answer came to all the letters, and excited a feeling of hatred in my heart, my former motive having been philanthropic and philosophical. The ill-spelt letters are answered in a brusque and coarse manner, all tending to one point, "How much money have you got; or, how much can you get from the father of the child?" There was a kind of *crescendo* scale of accommodation; necessaries so much, comfort so much, secrecy so much, oblivion so much. I felt heart-sick and horrified, and more than half inclined to abandon the pursuit of this dreadful kind of knowledge. I quite recognized the fact that it might be "folly to be wise." "What," thought I, "can I do to stop all this crime and misery?—it seems so firmly established that it is quite an institution in the country—one woman's voice will never be heard or perhaps even believed. If I do find out, and can prove to exist all the crime I suspect, I shall only be condemned as a 'strongminded' woman, who meddles with subjects quite out of a modest woman's sphere. It will be said I ought to leave these questions to medical men, whose business it is to talk and write about them." I tortured myself one whole night in this way, sitting up in bed with a solitary candle I had propped up with a pillow, and surrounded with the piles of answers to my letters. I think what determined me more than anything to persevere (in what proved to be an arduous and dangerous undertaking) was the remembrance of my own child, who was peacefully sleeping in the room over my head. I pictured to myself, with all the awful vividness that midnight solitude brings, what would have been my remorse had my lot been different, if I had been one of those unhappy creatures who are goaded by dread of exposure and social death to get into the toils of such dealers in murder, whose infant's first cries are stifled for ever for so much gold, or its earliest cravings for food left unsatisfied till it pines away and dies from "natural causes," as the inquests say. I pictured the horrid matter-of-fact way in which the wretch would have added my child's "blood-money" to her gains; her own children fattening on the devil's bargain—I eating my heart out with remorse, while she hugged herself with the thought of her long-established and thriving "business."

I inferred from a study of the answers that many of them came from one person, who advertised under different forms and gave different addresses, and this suspicion was subsequently confirmed.

I selected this person for my first visit in search of accommodation during my supposed coming troubles, and my call was made on one of the bitterest days of November I ever remember. A nasty bronchial cough distressed me dreadfully, I certainly looked ill enough to justify my assumed condition, and that day's exposure to the snow and keen east wind did me serious harm, I feel sure. My dress and "get up" were the result of much thought and care. I felt I was about to subject myself to severe scrutiny from women who were no novices in the study of manner and outward appearance. I wanted to personate a lady who was willing to purchase care and secrecy at any price. Want of taste in my costume might suggest that I was a lady's maid aping the lady. Want of a certain style and coquettishness would imply that I was too steady and *rangée* by nature to be the victim of any frailty. I left my face as it was, because it looked pinched and sickly enough. I put on a very becoming hat to indicate that vanity was not unknown to me, and a thick Maltese veil to suggest an afterthought of prudence and fear of sudden recognition in the streets. My well-made quiet silk dress was looped up discreetly, and irreproachable boots and gloves completed my costume, which was covered by a serviceable waterproof cloak with a large cape. A nervous manner, with glimpses of determination, caused by desperation, imparted, I thought, a strange air to my whole face and person. This was really due to anxiety as to the result of my coming adventures, but was not inconsistent with the character I was assuming. I did not premeditate any plan of action or conversation. I made up my mind to see the woman, and leave the way the interview was to be conducted to my mother-wit. In order to prevent any possibility of tracing me, I walked some distance from where I was living, and then took a casual cab to meet one of my aides, who promised to be my escort during the day—for, if I came to any grief, I wish to have some one who knew where and how it happened. We were set down a full mile from the place of my destination. Knowing very little about the outskirts of town and having a very small bump of locality, it took me a long tedious walk up one street and down another to find Mrs. ——'s abode. I dared not ask the aid of the people in the immediate neighbourhood, for I felt sure her house had a doubtful reputation. At last, the goal was reached, and my acting began. Fancying the woman might be looking out of a window, I walked once or twice up and down on the opposite side of the road, accompanied by my escort, who was far more nervous than I was. He, indeed, tried to persuade me not to go into "that dreadful woman's house." Finding, however, I was determined to go, he vowed that if I was not out in an hour he should bring a policeman with him and demand me to be given up. I stipulated with him for two hours' interview, and, failing an hotel, I desired my frightened companion, with the help of "something hot," to make himself comfortable in the taproom of a public-house hard by. Very reluctantly I was obeyed, and left to my own resources. I walked up to the house, which looked very respectable and had the number most conspicuously large and freshly painted over the door. A decent servant-of-all-work answered my knock and ring, after a little bustle and shutting of doors had gone on inside the house. I requested to see Mrs. ——; the girl said she was "most particular" engaged, but begged me to go into the "drawing-room" upstairs, which "happens, ma'am, to be vacant, the party having gone away last night." The two words "party" and "night" were suggestive, and remained in my memory. Mrs. —— (as I shall call her for the sake of convenience) had her eye on me while going upstairs. I heard the back parlour door softly open. A fit of coughing, caused by the sudden transition from the cold outside air to the warm house, quite justified my resting in a decidedly invalid attitude on the first little landing. I had a motive besides for this stoppage. The house had a room at the back between the "drawing-room" and the ground floor. I heard a woman's voice within, and the feeble wail of a child, and at the door I saw plain indications that a child had just been born into the world, and was destined, I feared, to a very short experience of it. The drawing-room was evidently intended for best customers, and had the usual chimney-piece decked with wax flowers and crystal-dropping candlesticks; the conventional round and side tables were there, covered with odds and ends of nic-nacks, and some numbers of a cheap periodical. Two vile oil paintings of Mr. and Mrs. —— adorned the walls; an old-fashioned cabinet piano filled one corner; a gaudy carpet, chairs and footstools, and dingy green moreen curtains finished the list of furniture. There was no fire in the grate, and I was kept waiting a long time, so I had plenty of opportunity to observe everything. I turned over the grimy sheets of music, and curiously inspected the medley that was collected together. There were some of Mendelssohn's "Songs without words" mixed up with sheets of the "Annen Polka" and the "*Vie Parisienne* Quadrilles;" "Not for Joe," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Adelaida," "Champagne Charlie," "I would I were a Bird," and "Ave Maria," were stuffed into the canterbury together in the most admired confusion. I was there to make mental notes, and this musical *pôt pourri* seemed to conjure up to my mind the different women who had been lodgers in that shabby-genteel room—women (for they cannot be all criminal) half mad, perhaps, and desperate from the knowledge that however willing they might be to work for the support of themselves and the child they expected, society was pitiless, and would make even a life of honest labour so hard to bear by scorn and contempt that they had not the nerve to face it.

At last Mrs. —— walked in. I may as well describe her here. She was a buxom, merry-looking woman, of middle height. Good temper, good living, and a good digestion had evidently agreed with her, and her 40 or 45 summers sat very lightly on her. Her hair was glossy, and hung in well-oiled clusters of ringlets on each side of her face. Altogether, her sparkling black eyes and jolly appearance made up an *ensemble* so totally unlike what I fancied she would be like that I was quite startled. She advanced towards me with an air of mixed deference and familiarity. I, with my veil down, rose, and said, "I suppose I see Mrs. ——, and, if so, I shall be glad to have a little private conversation with her." As I spoke I looked significantly at the folding doors, behind which I had heard a rustling a short time previously. "Oh, my dear," she replied, with startling familiarity; "you need not be afraid; you are as safe as a church here. I am rather full at present, and all the servants have their hands full, too." There was a pause after this, and then I apparently gained courage to say, "I hear you let lodgings to ladies during their confinements, and as I shortly expect mine, I wish to speak to you about terms, &c." "Well," she replied, cautiously, "I do let my apartments, but I am very particular; I don't receive everybody, and it depends—in fact"——Here I had a severe fit of coughing, and to get out a lozenge I removed my glove, exhibiting a very handsome diamond ring. "My dear," said the woman, with sudden access of sympathy, "why, what a cough you have, to be sure. Ah, it often takes us so; one suffers one way and one the other; but I thinks a cough the most trying. Sickness one can ease, but a cough *tears* one so. Poor dear, let me loosen your bonnet and put up your veil."

I expected this move, and almost anticipated the action. When I had somewhat recovered myself, she brought her chair near me, and continued, quite confidentially, "Now, my dear, tell me all about it, and I will help you. Bless you! if you were to see the dozens and dozens that come to me; but, you know, I've been 20 years in the business, and I know what I am about. No servant maids, say I. Why, t'other night, me and my 'usband was routed out of our warm beds at midnight by a 'ansom cab, and a gent, a regular swell, jumps out and begs to see me. I popped on my cloak, and came into this very room, my dear, and then I finds him walking up and down, pulling his moustache and looking wild. 'Mrs. ——,' says he, 'there's a woman in labour in the cab at the door. Can you take her in and take care of her?' 'Well,' says I, 'is she a lady?' 'Well, no,' said he, 'not exactly, but a very good creature, and I will pay anything reasonable, if you will only keep the thing quiet, and get the child put out to nurse.' 'No,' says I, seeing how things were, 'I never lets my rooms to any but ladies. I could not do it, Sir; indeed, I could not.' He begged and prayed, but I was firm, my dear; but I told him I knowed a Mrs. ——, a very respectable woman, who took in servants and such people, where he would find everything suitable, and I saw him downstairs and out of the door, cursing and swearing in an undertone. I was sorry, my dear, but, as my 'usband says, I have a position to keep up." All this was to pave the way and give me confidence, rendering the pumping process easier. I invented a short story about my being very nervous abut my coming illness, and anxious for certain reasons to keep it quiet. "Are you married or single, my dear?" "Married," said I immediately, quite by instinct I felt sorry a moment afterwards, as I had intended to act an unmarried woman, but having said "married" I had to adhere to it. "And that makes it so awkward," I added in a worldly tone, "because the consequences would be very serious if my husband returned and heard anything about it." "Ah!" said the wide-awake lady. "In the army or navy? But," interrupting herself at seeing me hesitate, "not that it matters to me, my dear! I did not ask you your name, now did I? and though I have seen your face I should never recognize it again, bless you! I see so many. I do my best for them while they're here, and I never think of them again when the door shuts on them, though some who know me are not afraid to trust me, and many's the hamper of game and valuable presents I get from abroad, just directed anonomus like; but it's no use people coming here asking questions and trying to fish out things—wanting news about that sweet creature who, they heard, was in my first pair front, and would I let them look at her last letter, and such like. I know better; I'm the mother of six, and expecting again, my dear, and my living depends upon my keeping my tongue quiet; and so," she said, suddenly returning to the point, "you need not fear to trust me, my dear." During the whole of this harangue the good woman had pinned me with her eye as it were. I kept looking at her with an interested and admiring air, nervously playing with my gloves, as if I was trying to gain courage. She touched me with one of her sleek hands and waited for me to reply. I, with apparently growing confidence, told her my husband was in the navy, and away on a long voyage, and that I was most anxious to arrange matters so as to get out of my difficulty before he came home. My tone was so heartless and businesslike that the woman got quite at her ease with so apparently congenial a spirit, and in a gushing manner said, "But how pale you're looking; won't you have a glass of wine and a biscuit? My 'usband will get you a bottle of prime sherry he has in the cellar." I hesitated and protested, but seeing a cloud come over the woman's face I consented, though I felt some apprehension that the wine might be drugged. To my dismay a decanted bottle of sherry appeared. I became seriously alarmed, and very much inclined to make my curtsey and exit at once. Had the woman uncorked the bottle in my presence all would have been right, but to bring it up decanted seemed suspicious. I dare say my fears were exaggerated, but I was "strung up" inwardly, though outwardly so composed. However, like the Amateur Casual when on the brink of the grimy bath, I gave my courage an extra turn of the screw, and boldly drank a glass of wine. It was execrable stuff, but I looked pleased, and pressed my companion to take a glass also. She said she never drank anything "of a morning," which statement I doubted, as I had on her entrance inhaled a faint odour of whisky toddy, nor did her refusal help to allay my suspicions.

This little episode concluded, the "fencing match" (on one side, at least) was resumed, and the business of the meeting became serious.

I was examined minutely as to all my symptoms. She said, "Take my advice, don't see the child, and then you won't feel its loss at all. As I always says, if you once see it, and hear it cry, you may want to keep it, but the old saying is, what the eye never sees the heart never grieves for, and it's true, my dear. Why, I have a case now in the house. She was confined a fortnight Saturday, and she, spite of all I said, insisted on seeing the baby. I told her it was nonsense, because she could not afford to get it adopted, and I had been out of pocket by her as it was. Well, she got to be fond of the child, and I had to speak to her seriously. The father, the brute, had deserted her, and she is supposed to be on a visit to some friends in Ireland and must soon return home or questions will be asked. I worked on her feelings (say fears), and I persuaded her to let me take the child from the breast, and keep it away from her. It soon looked pinched, of course, and to keep all things reg'lar, I sent for the doctor, and told him to give it something as it 'refused the breast' and seemed ailing. It pined till yesterday, when it died; and a happy release it was. I had an inquest, and everything comfortable, and it's to be buried to-night." The foregoing narrative was told with great unction and self-glorification. I felt heartsick, and nearly betrayed myself several times during the relation of the cold-blooded murder of the little innocent. Had the process of starvation been still going on I feel sure I should have done something desperate, and tried to save the child's life at any risk; but as it was dead, and safe from all further torture, I controlled myself, and calmly said that the poor little thing was happier where it was, and I am sure I spoke sincerely, but to this day I constantly picture to myself the poor little creature lying there white and still, a sad witness of the cruelty and selfishness of human nature. How two women (and one the mother) could have had the heart deliberately to starve to death a poor little infant I cannot imagine. The fear of the world's ban must, indeed, be overwhelming when it so changes a woman's nature. One can understand, as our juries seem to do, that a woman half frantic from misery can, in a moment of insanity, lay violent hands on her child, and then when reason returns be nearly heartbroken from remorse. But the deliberate, cold-blooded preparations I have described are monstrous and revolting. How far society's uncharity may be responsible for the mother's crime I do not venture to discuss, but no palliation can be invented for the dealers in murder, who trade upon her physical weakness and moral fears, leading her to commit crimes she otherwise would never have dreamt of.

With a heavy heart I resumed my cross-examination, and under the pretext of wishing to make up my mind between having my baby sent to nurse or adopted, I begged the woman to tell me what would be the expense of each course, and the risks to be encountered.

Having by this time become quite confidential and off her guard she required no pressing, and unveiled the secrets of her trade most completely.

I will let her speak for herself, as by so doing I can be more accurate, and my readers will realize the woman's occupation and character better.

"My dear," said she, "you have two courses before you—getting the child adopted and putting it out to nurse. I can manage both for you, but all depends upon how much money you have. Don't think I mind which you do. I don't want to make any profit out of you, as long as I gets my terms for my rooms, and your board and nursing, that's all I care for. I know many people who would for a few shillings a week nurse and do for your child, and you could go and see it when you like, or I could have it brought here, and no one the wiser; perhaps the father would like the child reared (with an inquiring look at me.) Some men are fond of children, you know." I said I fancied that plan would be dangerous, and put me very much in the power of the nurse, who would find out my position and make a trade of my fears. "Oh, dear no!" said the complaisant woman, "I should be the only one who would know anything about you; and you could trust me, you know. You need never tell me your real name, and while you are living here, and during your confinement, no one need see your face, not even the doctor. I can attend on you, and if the doctor is obliged to be called in you can throw a veil over your face, but if you like to consult the doctor now and ask him about me you can. He lives very near here, and as he is one of the parish authorities it is very convenient when anything goes wrong; but, my dear lady, pray don't tell him I said anything to you about adoption. You know he has a position to keep up, and he dare not listen to anything of the kind." This mystified me, as the word adoption seemed to my ears able to stand scrutiny better than putting the child out to nurse. This anxiety for the system of adoption to be kept dark aroused my curiosity, and very cautiously I led up to the subject. Having given her to understand that money was no object she got over her restraint, and told me many anecdotes of adoption that certainly opened my eyes. If even a small portion of what she related was true, the woman's courage and daring were most extraordinary. Had she only expended on good actions half the energy and perseverance she had displayed for 20 years on deeds of wickedness, she would have been a heroine. Her manner became more earnest and intense, and her face glowed with excitement when relating various well managed affairs. The danger of discovery, a household full of servants hoodwinked, dread of the police authorities, were all put before me in a graphic way. She spoke like an old general who enjoys telling of battles won by his own wit, courage and energy.

I will use her own words in describing "an affair" she seemed to consider her *chef d'œuvre*.

"One summer evening, as I was sitting with my good man in our little back garden, the girl came and said a lady wanted to see me. You know business is business, my dear, so I got up, though very loth, and came into this room, where a lady was sitting, as you may be now, my dear. She was middle-aged and sickly-looking, but a nice spoken lady enough. She said she had been recommended to me by a lady friend, and said that she wanted to consult me about adopting a child. I said that it would be an easy or difficult thing to do, according to circumstances. Presently she got nervous and began to cry, and then when I cheered her up she told me that her 'usband was a Navy man of good family, and that they had always pined for a child, but never had their wish. I could not find out whose fault it was, my dear, but I think she was too anxious, and you know that is not good. The poor thing said she had fretted, and tried everything in vain, and she fancied her 'usband was getting tired of her, and would perhaps never come back to her if things went on as they were. A friend of her's told her to adopt an infant, and she did mention it to her 'usband, but he shut her up quite short, and she was afraid to speak about it again. Then she sees an advertisement in the papers, and comes to me to advise her. I told her if she had spirit enough and was not afraid I'd soon bring her 'usband to his marrer bones, and as proud as a peacock. I told her I had a lady on my list who was expecting about Christmas, and I asked how long the captain had been away, and when he was expected back again. She said not until the early spring. Well, this was famous! Here we were in June, and lots of time before us. I told her to leave all to me, and to do just as I told her, and all would be right. I told her to write and tell her husband she fancied things were coming right at last—a kind of warning letter, you know—and she did, there and then, and she was to take it home and post it. He had not been gone six weeks, so that was quite enough just then. The poor lady went home to her nice house in the country quite satisfied like, and I used to go and see her every few weeks. I had to keep my eye upon the other party who was really expecting, and it made her mind quite easy, poor soul, to think some one would adopt her lady at once. How I used to pray it would be a boy. Boys, you know, my dear, are always more value; they are more delicate to rear, and die sooner at nurse if they are not wanted, and if they are wanted, they fetch a higher price as heirs to property, and they are easier adopted, as most mothers like a boy first, and will pay more for the accommodation. Well, all went quietly; the lady as autumn came on clothed heavier and looked clumsier; baby clothes were made, friends sent all kinds of presents, and the captain wrote so pleased, and told her to spare no expense; and in order to be near clever doctors, at my advice, the lady came up to town to be confined. She engaged rooms in —— Hotel, and wrote to me to attend her as monthly nurse. I had my hands full, as you may fancy, and I got very anxious as things came to a crisis. At last, one afternoon, my lady here was taken ill, and I sent a parcel agreed on to the hotel as a sign. She was to have 'flying pains' and give a great deal of trouble, and go to bed, but not to send for a doctor. In the meantime I hurried matters as far as I safely could here, and about midnight I brought into the world a fine little boy. I settled everything quietly and took a bit of supper and a drop of something hot, and waited till the second messenger came that I expected from the hotel. About 4 o'clock a cab drove up with a servant half-dressed and all white and trembling, saying the lady was very bad. My basket was already packed, which contained everything from the bed of my lady patient, and I had nothing to do but to put on my big cloak, and sling a handkerchief round my neck to hold the child, who was fast enough, with a few drops I had given him. I got into the cab, making the man go with the driver, and when we got to the hotel all the house was in an uproar, for the lady was making a fine noise. I set everybody to the rightabout, and went in to the bedroom and shut the door. I found the poor lady in a great fright and certainly it was high time I got there. I managed everything very nicely, and very soon the baby cried quite naturally, and his new mother took to him as if it had been her very own flesh and blood. The doctor was sent for, as I told them I did not wish for all the responsibility, though I could do for ladies as well as any doctor and had done so hundreds of times. The doctor was quite satisfied with all I had done, and he has got me many a square job since, poor man! Little did he think how he was taken in. Well, my dear, to make a long story short that baby is now a big boy, and the lady and gentleman who adopted him are as proud of him as if he was their own. The captain knows no better, bless him, and all his friends say the boy is the image of him. My lady here soon got well, and went back to her friends as if nothing had happened. She often comes to get news of her child, and has tried to get it out of me where he is; but my lips is sealed. Money, my dear (this was in reply to a question of mine), oh, yes, money passed, but I got none of it. You may well say its hard; so I say, but £60 was paid to get it adopted and I was only paid for my nursing and trouble as usual. I say it's the lady that gets the child that ought to pay, and so they do sometimes; but I can't get a child adopted, my dear, under £60, and that's a fact. As you say, I ought to get the money for all the risk I take, for what with the doctors, servants, and chance of anything going wrong, it's no child's play, I tell you." To describe my feelings during this long and rambling story is impossible. What shocked me most was the semi-jocular and wholly self-satisfied way in which the story was told. Here was a woman holding the lives of women and children in her hand, whose manœuvres, if discovered, would cause no end of confusion in several families. Here was no end of plotting and counter-plotting going on. Fathers blinded, doctors hoodwinked, children changing parents, mothers buying children, the law as well as nature defied and laughed at, and a paying and a steadily-increasing trade springing up among us out of the mire of all this wickedness. It seemed to me monstrous and incredible, but there was no gainsaying it. Besides, these perfectly dovetailed adoption cases were evidently rare; what, then, became of the children who missed being comfortably adopted? I questioned and hinted at this point, and though the woman did not say so in so many words, she hinted, hesitated, contradicted herself, and left no doubt on my mind as to what became of the unplaced orphans. "Oh, with money," said the woman, "it is easy to get some one to adopt them, and I have often passed under the noses of the policemen, with my big cloak on and basket on my arm as if going marketing. Few women would like to go at night where I do. I have a private key of the gate through a passage not far from here—it's a short cut, you know, dear—but that's nothing to the point"—and here she broke off, and was too fully on her guard to be induced to return to the subject. Indeed, she informed me that she had never before spoken so freely to any of her patients as she had to me. God forbid that I should do the woman injustice, but I have thought over her words again and again, and no doubt remains on my mind as to the fate of the great majority of the children supposed to be adopted. It is surely worth considering, if the present strict rules of the Foundling Hospital tend to decrease the number of illegitimate children, for they certainly do increase the crime of infanticide.

Strict laws have very little power to scare people from committing a sin which is never fully realized till long after the mischief is done. Having got all the information I wanted, and far more than I expected, I rose to go. The clock informed me that my time had long expired, but before I went the woman insisted on my seeing her rooms and all the baby clothes ready for use in the drawers. The bedrom was very clean and furnished with every comfort, and the baby-clothes were of the best quality and very nicely arranged. Mrs. —— again told me that her rules were very strict, and that, though I could receive visitors, they must not remain after 11 o'clock, as her house was a respectable one, and she could not afford to lose her good name; "but, my dear," she added, "I can always cook you a nice little dinner, and a cozy evening with a friend would cheer you up now and then." At last I got away, and as I closed the hall door I heaved a long sigh of relief. My escort was impatiently waiting, and even contemplated an inroad on the house. So vanished into the past one of the most extraordinary visits I ever paid in my life. I felt inclined to shake my fist at the house as I recognized the brass plate of the complaisant doctor who attended (and shut his eyes) at all the comfortable inquests of the parish. I forgot to mention that during the foregoing interview I was informed that there were many other establishments like No. ——, but that they were all "inferior," and only fit "for servants and such like." I determined upon a visit to one, and, accordingly, soon afterwards I made another pilgrimage to a suburb of London inhabited, it seemed to me, entirely by washerwomen, where lived another woman in the same line of business as Mrs. ——. Being aware that these two women knew each other, and might compare notes, I had to be very careful in my dress for this second visit. I got a fair wig, and wore, it arranged very quietly, though with some attention to taste. This, with a neat half mourning bonnet, and a tidy black silk dress, and soiled, but good gloves, made me look like a respectable lady's maid. A mincing and rather affected manner was well in keeping with the character, though rather tiresome to sustain for any time. The house was evidently well known, for, as I paused before it, two men who were passing made some remark and laughed, to my intense discomfiture. However, I went in at the little gate, and found the door discreetly open, as one often sees in France at the residence of some second-rate *tireuse de cartes* or other fortune-teller. I was ushered into a tiny sitting-room of the frowziest description, where deceased pets of many generations were stuffed, and looked menacing or idiotic, according to the taste of the artist. Presently in came a regular Sairey Gamp, only many stones heavier than was that famous lady. I soon found that her line of business was prevention, and that an amiable medical man was in league with her, who demanded £50 for his services. A few visits only were required by the patient, and danger was spoken of as of an impossibility.

The advantage in this establishment was that "any lady" could have her "young man" to see her when she liked, if she was a lodger, and, by paying a little extra, both could lie perdu there till the affair was safely over. There was not anything peculiarly striking in my interview with this woman; she was simply commonplace and revolting, and exhibited none of the intellect and daring which gave to the other woman her wicked pre-emience. I told off subsequently one of my aides to answer and follow up one remarkable advertisement in particular, and it led to results quite as conclusive, if not as extraordinary as my two interviews. My friend was supposed to be an officer who was shortly obliged to return to his regiment abroad, and who, before doing so, wished to make arrangements for the comfort of a lady in whose condition he was interested. He was recommended by the advertiser to a doctor, known in a certain neighbourhood of London as a family doctor, I believe; at any rate, he has an obtrusive brass plate on his door, and takes his chance of practice with his brother medicos This amiable practitioner received my friend, and cheerfully agreed either to abbreviate the lady's troubles or to get her taken care of when the proper time came, and have the child adopted at birth. Money was the only necessary thing, and curiously the fee he required was £50 or £60, as he said in an offhand way—precisely the same sum demanded by the others. This person certainly conducted his questionable practices with considerable ingenuity. As he was a public practitioner, I fancy he was duly qualified by a degree from some college, and may possibly hold a respectable position in his neighbourhood.

But it is not a pleasant thing to think that a regular doctor could not only lend himself to such lucrative wickedness, but actually court it by advertisements in a daily paper. With this gentleman my story concludes. If I have appeared at times egotistical or diffuse, I trust I shall be excused; I thought it best to relate facts just as they occurred—to describe my own feelings as accurately as possible while engaged in this trying work, and to reproduce the actual words of the persons engaged in the infamous traffic I have endeavoured to expose. My conviction is that children are murdered in scores by these women, that adoption is only a fine phrase for slow or sudden death, and that the £50 or £60 fee is divided between the confederates. Perhaps these papers may induce the police to look into the matter a little more sharply and try to stop this nefarious trade in the lives of unprotected infants—though, poor innocents, when their own mothers abandon them it seems unreasonable to expect that the State should interfere in their behalf.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B.

MISS MARY CARPENTER has been forming what she calls the Bristol Indian Association, with a committee of ladies and gentlemen, to promote 'the enlightenment and improvement of our Hindu fellow-subjects,' in co-operation with Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen and other enlightened natives of India. The education of the masses and of women, suppression of the liquor traffic, and improvement of prison discipline are among the objects contemplated; also to look after young natives seeking education in England.

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—The ENTIRE PROFITS divided amongst the holders of participating Policies.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—Assurances on the Lives of Native Gentlemen effected on favourable terms.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work)............Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ....,, 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On MONDAY the 8th August at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of August 1866, by order of the Mortgagees, Govind Moresett Sonar and Buchoba Balsett Sonar, on account and at the risk of Sadasew Morojee, Venayeck Morojee, and Savitribai alias Sarasvatibai, widow of the late Gunput Morojee, the Mortgagors:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building, messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or range of building at Kalbadavie Road, fronting on the east side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards and 43 inches, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the said Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the west by the property of Moroba Ramjee, on or towards the north by the property of Bhugvandass Purshotumdass, and on or towards the south by the Colbhat Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at NAEEGAUM.—On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Hurgovundass Khooshaldass, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Manoekbaee, widow and administratrix of the late Mooljee Meghjee, and Govurdhundass Luckmidass:—

AT 4 P.M.—LOT 1.

All the right, title and interest of the mortgagee, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and a pucka-built storied bungalow with a pretty garden of mango and other fruits and flowers, &c., situate, lying or being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Naeegaum, in the village of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, assessed under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 5,742 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Sewree Road, on or towards the west by the Matoonga Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dewjee Jeemajee Cansara, on or towards the south by the property of Succaram Cassinathjee.

AT 5 P.M.—LOT 2.

Opposite the above named garden.

All the right, title and interest of the aforesaid mortgagee, in or upon all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a stable erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being opposite the abovementioned premises, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,2.8 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Matoonga Road, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunajee Pateil, on or towards the north and south by passage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

This day Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Municipal Store Esplanade, by order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, the unserviceable stores, such as pick axes, paint brushes, galvanized iron buckets, cane baskets, bolts and nuts, crow bars, iron chain of sizes, brass patent corks, from ½ to 2 inches, brass furrules, assorted files, iron hoes, drain and road scrapers, leather hoes with brass couplings, hammers, kerosine lamps, iron nut spanners, brass spindles, boiler tubs, brass valves lamp posts, stones of various sizes, cast iron pipes and gutters, iron clamps, a large quantity of cast and wrought old brass, and sundry other articles.

(Without Reserve.)

AUCTION SALE of FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of 17 packages woollens, consisting of super black union cloth, super Melton, blue navy cloth, super hair list, Saxony flannel, woven fancy shirtings, scarlet saved stripes list cloth.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BAZAAR GATE ROAD, FORT.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors and Executrix of the late Dadabhoy Manockjee Vacha, deceased, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage or range of buildings and tenements, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bazaar Gate Road, within the Fort of Bombay, situated in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba; and assessed in the books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 190, and ground and quit rent No. 644, which said piece or parcel of ground admeasures six hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Jewraz Balloo, on or towards the west by the public road, commonly called Bazaar Gate Road, on or towards the north by the house of the heirs of the late Moosa Mapla, deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Doctor Silva, and which said premises were and are now occupied by tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the rooms of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1870.

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